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CONTENTS.

A Curious case of a COMPOUND FRACTURE 365.
Account of the death of Col. DONOP 367.
Hint to ARCHERS 368.
An account of an ERUPTION of FIRE in Iceland in 1783. 368
The Chancellor and Lord Loughborough on SCOTS FICTITIOUS VOTES 378.
A Journey to the Isle of BASS 381.
Observations on the cause of the VARIATION of the NEEDLE 384.
On destroying INSECTS in the West Indies 385.—Premium for standards to ascertain TASTES and SMELLS 386.
Letter of Mr STERNE 387.
Character of Dr JOHNSON, from Olla Podrida 388.
Anecdotes of PETER PINDAR 390.
Trial of Dr JOHN ELLIOT 392.
NEW BOOKS. Boyd's justice of peace 394. Scoticisms 396. London medical journal for 1787. Part 2. 399. The Louisiad, canto 2. Postscript to Ode upon ode, Instructions to a celebrated Laureat 400.
PARLIAMENT. On the election of Scots Peers 373. India budget 376. Duties on glass and spirit licences 377. Mr Hastings impeached ib.
POETRY. Upon reading Knox's view of the British empire 401. To Mr Knox on his exertions to promote the fisheries ib. The Twelfth of August 402. Epigram ib.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. United Provinces 403. Germany and France 405.
—England. Felons tried at the Old Bailey 406. A boat built of iron ib. and one of copper 407. Duke of York arrives in England ib. New ceremony at executing criminals ib. Loss of the Hartwell Indiaman ib. A safe passage between the Scilly islands and the Seven Stones 408. Dress of India naval officers ib. Proposal by the treasury for abolishing custom-house fees, &c. 409
—Scotland: Mr Howard 409. Post robbed 410. Thunder storm ib. Chamber of commerce and Lord Advocate 411. &c.
LISTS. Marriages, Births, &c. 412.—416.

NATURE HER OWN SURGEON.

A curious Case of a Compound Fracture, *related by Dr* Hunter, *at his Lectures.*

SPeaking of the nature and cure of simple and compound fractures, Dr Hunter observed in his lectures, that, in treating the compound, many surgeons did mischief, and irritated the wound, by their officious and artificial manner of dressing it. Instead of that practice, he recommended treating the compound, as much as possible, in the same way as the simple fracture; and, in confirmation of that practice, used to relate the following singular case, which was always heard with great attention, because the instruction was conveyed in the way of pleasantry.

"A maniacal patient, Mr G——, who was confined in the Infirmary at Edinburgh (he says it was about thirty years ago) seeming to have recovered a calm and rational state of mind, was allowed to take an airing in the garden by himself. Here he took the resolution of making his escape, and got over the garden-wall. In dropping himself from the wall, which was very high, he pulled a large cap-stone along with him, and suffered a very large compound fracture in his leg. He was carried round, and lodged again in the infirmary in this unhappy condition; and the surgeon, who was instantly brought to him, set the leg, dressed the wound, applied the eighteen tailed bandage, &c. in the usual way. After all this, the patient appearing to be very

very calm, the ſurgeon gave ſome proper directions, went away, and the patient was left alone to get ſome reſt, which was thought proper, and ſeemed to be his own deſire. His madneſs now took a ſingular whimſical turn: he knew very well that he had got a miſerable broken leg; but his crazy imagination made him believe, that the ſurgeon had miſtaken his leg, had beſtowed all his cunning upon the ſound leg, which required no attention, and had left the ſhattered limb to ſhift for itſelf. Under this firm perſuation, convinced that his ſurgeon was too ignorant to perceive his blunder, too conceited to be ſet right, and too proud to ſuffer ſuch humiliation, he thought it would be moſt prudent, in his preſent ſtate of ſubjection, for the cure of his broken leg, to make the beſt uſe he could of the judgement and dexterity which God had given him. He removed all the apparatus from the broken leg, with great attention, that he might be able to apply it to the other leg, ſo exactly in the ſame manner, that the ſurgeon ſhould not be able to diſcover the alteration; and leſt any ſuſpicion ſhould ariſe, and lead to an inquiry and diſcovery, he thought he ſhould be ſtill more ſecure by ſecreting or hiding the other leg, that it might not be found, and appear in evidence againſt him, he therefore tore a large hole in the ſheet and feather bed, and buried the wounded leg among the feathers.

Next day when the ſurgeon viſited him, he ſaid, that for a while he had been in pain, but that by a fortunate and accidental motion of the foot, the pain went off as by a charm; that he had continued perfectly eaſy ever ſince; and therefore was reſolved to keep it as ſteady as poſſible in the ſame ſituation. The ſurgeon finding him eaſy, the pulſe quiet, and no ſymptom whatever of fever, went to the foot of the bed, and lifting up the clothes, ſaid, "let us juſt ſee how the foot and leg look." The patient ſeemed much alarmed with the propoſal, and entreated him, for mercy's ſake, to deſiſt; becauſe, he ſaid, the leaſt motion in the world would diſturb it, and bring all his pains back again. The ſurgeon aſſured him that the bed clothes touched nothing but the cradle, and that the lifting of them up could not in the leaſt move either the leg or foot; and then obſerving to the ſtudents, that the appearance of the foot was as favourable as he could wiſh, he expreſſed his ſatisfaction, and went away. Every day's viſit after this turned out equally ſatisfactory, both to the ſurgeon and patient, till the fifth or ſixth day, when the ſurgeon grew very anxious to ſee the wound, leſt any lurking miſchief ſhould be concealed, and was determined to remove the dreſſing. This the patient reſiſted, firſt with prayers, and then with imprecations, &c. but at laſt he was obliged to ſubmit. The ſurgeon, with a cautious and tender hand, removed the bandages; and, as he went on, expreſſed the pleaſure which he felt on ſeeing the ſkin, both above and below the wound, in ſo natural a condition. At length he lifted up the dreſſings, which he found were quite looſe, and ſeeing a leg now perfectly ſound, which a few days before he had ſeen in ſuch a lamentable ſtate, you can better conceive than I can tell how he looked. After a ſhort pauſe, he paſſed his fingers along the tibia, and then ſaid, "I only know that a fracture and wound there certainly was, and now there is certainly neither." Preſently he recovered himſelf enough to recollect, that it was the other leg which he had ſet and dreſſed, and ſaid, "Where is the other leg?" (turning off the bed-clothes at the ſame time). Lunatics are quick in reſources, and not eaſily put out of countenance, and imagine that no body can doubt what they aſſert. Mr G——, ſenſible now that the leg would be diſcovered, drew it out from among the feathers, ſaying, with great reſentment and rage, that he would now expoſe the ſurgeon's ignorance to the world; that he always knew ſurgeons to be a ſet of ignorant fellows, though they wore large wigs, and now he would prove it, by a ſhocking inſtance, to the ſatisfaction of all preſent.

This leg (ſaid he, holding out the broken leg, with a cake of blood and feathers cruſted over and round the wound), this leg, thank God! is as ſound as any man's; there (pointing to the other), is the broken leg; you ſee what a deſperate condition it is in; and that fellow being called, did nothing for it: he was called to ſet a broken leg, and bound up this. After venting ſome more of his indignation and rage in ſarcaſtic and coarſe language, he begged that ſome of the young ſurgeons would bind up his broken leg again (meaning the ſound one), for that it was in great pain, was much diſturbed with this impertinent examination, and, if not taken care of, would make him a miſerable

miſerable object, at beſt a cripple for life.

The ſurgeon ſeeing his patient's imagination ſo ſtrongly perverted, and being convinced by the agitation which that miſapprehenſion had raiſed, that it would be, upon the whole, ſafer to indulge him in his wild conceit, with humanity as well as good ſenſe, deſired the young men to humour him, by putting the apparatus on the ſound leg. From that time he was calm, and in all other things reaſonable. The cure went on with perfect ſucceſs; the ſcab at laſt dropped off; the wound was then found to be healed, and the callus completed. A memorable leſſon for ſurgeons, and a ſtriking inſtance of the weakneſs of human reaſon, of the imperfection of our boaſted art, and of the power of nature!

Account of the Death of Colonel DONOP, *in the memorable attack of the Fort of* Redbank, *on the Delaware, in America.* [vol. 39. p. 634.]

[From the Marquis de Chaſtellux's Travels in North America, in 1780 and 1781.]

THEY [the allied troops of France and America] received intelligence, in the morning of October 22. 1777, that a detachment of 2500 Heſſians were advancing, who were ſoon after perceived on the edge of a wood to the north of Redbank, nearly within cannon-ſhot. Preparations were making for the defence, when a Heſſian officer advanced, preceded by a drum; he was ſuffered to approach, but his harangue was ſo inſolent that it only ſerved to irritate the garriſon, and inſpire them with more reſolution. "*The King of England,*" ſaid he, "*orders his rebellious ſubjects to lay down their arms; and they are warned, that if they ſtand the battle, no quarter whatever will be given.*" The anſwer was, that they accepted the challenge, and that there ſhould be no quarter on either ſide. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Heſſians made a very briſk fire from a battery of cannon, and ſoon after they opened, and marched to the firſt entrenchment, from which, finding it abandoned, but not deſtroyed, they *imagined* they had driven the Americans. They then ſhouted *victoria*, waved their hats in the air, and advanced towards the redoubt. The ſame drummer, who a few hours before had come to ſummon the garriſon, and had appeared as inſolent as his officer, was at their head beating the march; both he and that officer were knocked on the head by the firſt fire. The Heſſians, however, ſtill kept advancing within the firſt entrenchment, leaving the river on their right: they had already reached the abattis, and were endeavouring to tear up, or cut away the branches, when they were overwhelmed with a ſhower of muſket ſhot, which took them in front, and in flank; for as chance would have it, a part of the courtine of the old entrenchment, which had not been deſtroyed, formed a projection at this very part of the interſection. M. de Mauduit had contrived to form it into a ſort of *caponiere* (or trench with loop-holes), into which he threw ſome men, who flanked the enemy's left, and fired on them at cloſe ſhot. Officers were ſeen every moment rallying their men, marching back to the abattis, and falling amidſt the branches they were endeavouring to cut. Col. Donop was particularly diſtinguiſhed by the marks of the order he wore, by his handſome figure, and by his courage; he was alſo ſeen to fall like the reſt. The Heſſians, repulſed by the fire of the redoubt, attempted to ſecure themſelves from it by attacking on the ſide of the eſcarpment, but the fire from the gallies ſent them back with a great loſs of men. At length they relinquiſhed the attack, and regained the wood in diſorder.

Whilſt this was paſſing on the north ſide, another column made an attack on the ſouth, and, more fortunate than the other, paſſed the abattis, traverſed the foſſe, and mounted the berm; but they were ſtopped by the fraiſes, and M. de Mauduit running to this poſt as ſoon as he ſaw the firſt aſſailants give way, the others were obliged to follow their example. They ſtill did not dare however to ſtir out of the fort, fearing a ſurpriſe; but M. de Mauduit wiſhing to replace ſome paliſades which had been torn up; he ſallied out with a few men, and was ſurpriſed to find about twenty Heſſians ſtanding on the berm, and ſtuck up againſt the ſhelving of the parapet. Theſe ſoldiers, who had been bold enough to advance thus far, ſenſible that there was more riſk in returning, and not thinking proper to expoſe themſelves, were taken and brought into the fort. M. de Mauduit, after fixing the paliſades, employed himſelf in repairing the abattis; he again ſallied out with a detachment,

and it was then he beheld the deplorable ſpectacle of the dead, and dying, heaped one upon another. A voice aroſe from amidſt theſe carcaſes, and ſaid in Engliſh, *Whoever you are, draw me hence.* It was the voice of Col. Donop: M. de Mauduit made the ſoldiers lift him up, and carry him into the fort, where he was ſoon known. He had his hip broken; but whether they did not conſider his wound as mortal, or that they were heated by the battle, and ſtill irritated at the menaces thrown out againſt them a few hours before, the Americans could not help ſaying aloud: *Well, is it determined to give no quarter?—I am in your hands*, replied the Colonel, *you may revenge yourſelves.* M. de Mauduit had no difficulty in impoſing ſilence, and employed himſelf only in taking care of the wounded officer. The latter, perceiving he ſpoke bad Engliſh, ſaid to him: *You appear to me a foreigner, Sir, who are you?—A French officer*, replied the other.—*Je ſuis content*, ſaid Donop, making uſe of our language, *je meurs entre les mains de l'honneur meme.* I am content; I die in the hands of honour itſelf. The next day he was removed to the Quaker's houſe, where he lived three days, during which he converſed frequently with M. de Mauduit. He told him, that he had been long in friendſhip with M. de St Germain, that he wiſhed in dying to recommend to him his vanquiſher and benefactor. He aſked for paper, and wrote a letter, which he delivered to M de Mauduit, requiring of him, as the laſt favour, to acquaint him when he was about to die; the latter was ſoon under the neceſſity of acquitting himſelf of this ſad duty; *it is finiſhing a noble career early*, ſaid the Colonel; *but I die the victim of my ambition, and of the avarice of my ſovereign.*"

Poor Donop! thy fate was hard; but thy affecting tale is well told.—The avarice of thy ſovereign!—Let the German dealers in MAN'S FLESH read this!—

HINT to ARCHERS.

IN Smith's hiſtory of ſome county in Ireland, is given an account of the delivery of a perſon from being burnt on the top of a very high tower or ſteeple, by one of his friends ſhooting an arrow, the head of which fixed itſelf in a beam of wood, or the door or window-traine of the tower, and carried up with it a ſmall cord; by which the lucky man drew up a more ſubſtantial cord, and, fixing it properly, ſaved his life.

An account of the Eruption of Fire *in Iceland.—Tranſlated from the Daniſh account of Mr Magnus Stevenſon.*

[From the Supplement to Pennant's Arctic Zoology.]

UPon the 1ſt of June 1783, there was obſerved a trembling or ſhaking of the earth in the weſtern part of the province of Shaptarfiall, which increaſed more and more until the 11th. It was ſo great that the inhabitants were under the neceſſity of quitting their houſes, and lying at night in tents upon the open ground. All this time there was obſerved a continual ſmoke or ſteam riſing out of the earth, in the northern and uninhabited parts of the country. Three fire ſpouts broke out, of which that in the north-weſt was the greateſt: one of theſe ſpouts broke out in Ulfarſdal, a little to the eaſt of the river Skapta; the other two were a little weſt of the river Hwerfisſliót. Theſe three fire-ſpouts, after they had riſen to a conſiderable height in the air, were collected into one ſtream, which roſe ſo high as to be ſeen at the diſtance of thirty-four miles and upwards. The whole country, for double that diſtance all about, was continually covered with a thick ſmoke and ſteam not to be deſcribed.

The 8th of June gave ſufficient notice of the above-mentioned fire-ſpouts breaking out; for upon that day the fire became viſible. It was mixed with prodigious quantities of brimſtone, ſand, pumice-ſtones, and aſhes; which being thrown up with great force, noiſe, and ſhaking of the earth, were ſcattered in the neighbourhood of the ſpouts; and a part of them being blown about by the wind (which at that time was very high) all over the country, fell in the fields, villages, and towns, at a conſiderable diſtance. The whole atmoſphere was filled with ſand, duſt, and brimſtone, ſo thick as to occaſion a continual darkneſs. The pumice which fell in the villages, being red hot, did conſiderable damage. Along with the pumice-ſtones, there fell a great quantity of a dirty ſubſtance, like pitch, rolled up ſometimes in the form of ſmall balls, and ſometimes like rings or garlands. The falling of theſe hot ſubſtances was attended with great miſchief, as they totally deſtroyed all manner of vegetation that they came near.

Upon the third day of this dreadful ſhower, the fire became very viſible, and came out ſometimes in a continued ſtream, and

and ſometimes in flaſhes or flames, which were ſeen at the diſtance of thirty or forty miles, accompanied at the ſame time with a noiſe like thunder: this continued the whole ſummer. Upon the ſame day that the fire firſt broke out, there fell a very great quantity of rain in all that neighbourhood, which did almoſt as much harm as the fire; inaſmuch as the great quantity of cold water, that ran in vaſt ſtreams upon the hot ground, tore up the earth in large cakes, and carried it down into the lower ſituations: beſides, the water of this rain was ſtrongly impregnated with ſalts of different kinds, and ſulphur, which it had acquired in falling through the immenſe cloud of ſmoke before deſcribed; and was ſo ſharp and poiſonous as to occaſion a conſiderable ſmarting, if it fell either upon the hands or face. At a greater diſtance from the fire, there was a great coldneſs in the atmoſphere; and in ſome places there was a very heavy fall of ſnow, ſo that it lay upon level ground about three feet deep; in others ſo great a quantity of hail as to do very conſiderable damage to the cattle, and every thing that was out. The graſs, and all manner of vegetables, which were already ſcorched by the heat, ſand, and pumice ſtones, were covered over with a thick cruſt of brimſtone and ſooty matter. The great heat of the ſtreaming fire, meeting with ſo large a body of water, occaſioned ſuch a vapour and ſteam in the air, as to darken the ſun, which appeared like blood *, and the whole face of nature ſeemed to be changed. This laſted ſeveral days, the ſand and pumice-ſtones deſtroying all the crops that were upon the ground the moment that they fell, burning up every thing that they touched: the whole country was laid waſte, the cattle dying for want of food; and the ſurviving or eſcaping inhabitants flying from the horrid ſcene, betook themſelves to other parts of the country, where they might hope for ſafety, and left all their ſtock and goods a prey to the outrages of theſe two turbulent elements.

When the fire firſt broke out, there was a very conſiderable increaſe of water in the river Skapta, upon the eaſt ſide of which one of the fire-ſpouts was ſituated, as was mentioned above: a ſimilar overflow was obſerved, at the ſame time, in the great river Piorſa, which runs into the ſea a little to the eaſtward of the town Orebakke, and into which the river Tuna, after having run through a large tract of barren and uninhabited land, empties itſelf.

Upon the 11th of June, the river Skapta was totally dried up in leſs than twenty-four hours, and the day following a prodigious ſtream of liquid and red-hot lava, which the fire-ſpout had diſcharged, ran down the channel of it, which is very deep, having large rocks and high banks on each ſide, the whole length of its courſe. This ſtream of lava not only filled the deep channel above mentioned, but overflowing the banks of it, ſpread itſelf over the whole valley, covering all the low grounds in its neighbourhood; and not having any ſufficient outlet to empty itſelf by, it roſe to a very great height, and over ran all the neighbouring country, inſinuating itſelf between the hills, and covering ſome of the lower ones. The hills here are not continued in a long chain or ſeries, but are ſeparated from one another, and detached; and between them run little rivulets or brooks: ſo that, beſides filling up the whole of the valley in which the river Skapta run, the fiery ſtream ſpread itſelf for a conſiderable diſtance on each ſide, getting vent between the above mentioned hills, and laying all the neighbouring country under fire. The fiery lake, getting freſh and greater ſupplies from the ſpouts, now ran up the courſe of the river, and overflowed all the lower grounds above; and, as it proceeded upwards, it dried the river, until the ſtream was ſtopped againſt the ſide of the hill from whence the river takes its riſe. The lava now roſe to a prodigious height, and the fiery lake overflowed all the village of Buland; the church, houſes, and every thing in its way, being conſumed: thoſe who knew the ſituation of this village, upon what high ground it ſtands, would be aſtoniſhed to think that it could have been overflowed. Two other farm-houſes in the ſame pariſh of Buland, at about a mile and a half from the village northward, were likewiſe deſtroyed, and three lives loſt in both of them. The whole of this pariſh, which was highly-cultivated land, is now totally demoliſhed. The fiery lake ſtill increaſing, and ſpreading itſelf out in length and breadth, overflowed all the country for ſix miles in width. When all this tract of land

was

* In the ſame ſummer the ſun had a ſimilar appearance in Great Britain, and the ſame obſcurity of air reigned in moſt parts of our iſland.

was converted into a ſea of fire, the lava ſtretched itſelf towards the ſouth; and getting vent through the channel of the river Skapta, down which it ruſhed with great impetuoſity, (being confined within the narrow compaſs between the high banks before deſcribed, for about a mile), it came into a more open place, where it poured itſelf forth in prodigious torrents with amazing velocity and force; ſpreading itſelf now towards the ſouth, tearing up the earth, and carrying along with it, on its ſurface, flaming woods, and whatſoever it met with: in its courſe it laid waſte another large diſtrict of land. The ground, where-ever it came, was broke and cracked, and emitted large quantities of ſmoke and ſteam long before the fire reached it, ſo great was the heat: and every thing near the edge of the fiery lake was either burnt up, or reduced to a fluid ſtate. In this ſituation matters remained from the 12th of June till the 13th of Auguſt. The fiery lake now no longer ſpread itſelf, but remained burning nevertheleſs; and when any part of the ſurface, by cooling, was cruſted over, the fire from below broke the cruſt, which tumbling amongſt the melted ſubſtance, was rolled and toſſed about with a prodigious noiſe and crackling; and in many parts of its ſurface ſmall ſpouts, or at leaſt ebullitions, were formed, which continued for ſome length of time.

The river Skapta, that we have talked ſo much about, is ſituated on the north and north-weſt ſides of the province of Sidu; it takes its riſe in the north-eaſt, and running firſt weſtward, it turns to the ſouth, and falls into the ſea in a ſouth-eaſt direction. The confined part of its channel, that we have before made mention of, is an uninterrupted ſtretch of about four miles in length; being in ſome places 200 fathoms deep, (as in the neighbourhood of Swartanup, where the river cuts through a hill), in others 150 or 100; and in ſome parts 100, in others fifty, forty, and thirty fathoms broad. Along the whole of this part of its courſe, the river is very rapid, though there are no conſiderable cataracts or falls, above two feet each. There are ſeveral other ſuch confined channels as this in other parts of Iceland; but this is the greateſt and moſt conſiderable in all its dimenſions. This channel was filled to the brink, and from thence the lava ſpread itſelf over the village Skaptardal, conſumed the houſes, and every thing in its way, and deſtroyed the woods and meadow-lands: this place is ſituated to the eaſt of the river, upon a riſing ground. The ſtream then went forwards to the ſouth, by a village which is at the ſouth end of the narroweſt part of the channel, and ſtretched itſelf between two hills to the eaſt. The whole of this village, with all its meadow and wood lands, was alſo totally deſtroyed. Upon the 12th of June, the lava having run through the narroweſt part of the channel, and obtained an outlet, it ſtretched itſelf out in breadth towards the ſouth-weſt, as far as the eaſt ſide of the hills in the province Skaptartunga; and alſo to the weſt ſide of Sidu, and the ſouth-weſt of Medailand, towards the eaſt. Juſt as the lava began to overflow this flat country, and had got out of the channel of the river, the perpendicular height of its edge was ſeventy fathoms. Proceeding now ſouthwards, the lava deſtroyed the church and town of Skal, and all the neighbouring grounds: in this place a prodigious noiſe was heard when the lava overſpread the low lands, and noiſes like thunder have continued ever ſince, till the 12th of Auguſt. It then came to the village of Swinadalur, which lies in a ſouth-weſt direction from Skal; and having with a corner deſtroyed that, it was ſtretched out farther to the weſt, and over-ran the village of Hvammar, which ſtands on a pretty high riſing ground on the weſt ſide of the river; but before the fire had reached theſe two villages, they were both overflowed with the water that had been turned out of its courſe, by the lava damming up the river when it firſt came into the channel. Proceeding forward, the lava overflowed the village Nez, and all the grounds belonging to it: from thence it came to Villungar, and turning more ſouthwardly, came near to the village Leidvöila; a little to the north of which, after having deſtroyed a great quantity of graſs-land and wood, it entered into the channel of the great river Kudafliót; and kept a ſouth courſe along the eaſt ſide of it till it came down near to the village of Hraun, where this branch ſtopped. A little above the place where this arm went into the channel of the river Kudafliót, a corner of the lava ſtretched itſelf out to the ſouth-eaſt, and came to a place called Eyſtribrun, eaſt of Hraun. From Skal, which we mentioned juſt now, the lava taking an eaſtward direction, ran by the ſide of a hill called Holtfiall, and deſtroyed the village

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ed. In the whole there were 220 lives loſt by the fire, and twenty one by water. The rivers that were dried up are twelve; namely, Tuna, Axafardi, Hwerfisfliót, Skapta, Steins-myrifliót, Landa, Melquiſl, Green-lackur, Tunguacker, Fedaquiſl, Kararvikarſh-urdur, and Hraunsá.

Beſides this immenſe fire, there happened two other circumſtances that are equally wonderful. Two iſlands have been thrown up. One of theſe was thrown up in the month of February 1784, where there was before upwards of 100 fathoms deep water; it lies about ſixteen miles from the land, ſouth weſt from Reſkianeſe in Iceland, and about eight miles from the cluſter of iſlands called Gierfugla. By the laſt accounts this iſland continued burning with great vehemence, and ſent forth prodigious quantities of pumice, ſand, and other matters, ſimilar to other burning mountains. The iſland is ſomewhat above half a mile in circumference, and full as high as the mountain Fſian in Iceland. The other iſland which has been thrown up is at a greater diſtance from Iceland to the northweſt, lying between Iceland and Greenland: it has burnt without intermiſſion, day and night, for a conſiderable time, like the other; is very high, and larger in circumference than the other.

We have alſo ſome very indubitable accounts, partly by the relation of ſailors, and partly by letters from Trondheim in Norway, that before the fire broke out in Iceland, there was a very remarkable eruption in the uninhabited parts of Greenland; and that in the northern parts of Norway, oppoſite to Greenland, the fire was viſible a vaſt while. Theſe accounts were ſtrengthened by a letter from Iceland, bearing date the 21ſt of September; which ſays, that when the wind was north there fell a great quantity of aſhes, pumice, and brimſtone, upon the north and weſt coaſts of Iceland; and that this continued for the whole ſummer, whenever the wind was in that quarter; and that the air was always ſtrongly impregnated with a brimſtone ſmell, and thick ſmoke.

But to return to Iceland. Ever ſince the firſt breaking out of the eruption, the whole atmoſphere has been loaded with ſmoke, ſteam, and ſulphureous vapours. The ſun became at times wholly inviſible, and, when it could be ſeen, was of a reddiſh or bloody colour. The fiſheries are moſt of them deſtroyed; for the banks where the fiſh uſed to be, are ſo ſhifted and changed, as not to be known again by the fiſhermen; and the ſmoke ſo thick, as to prevent them from going far out to ſea, for there is no ſeeing any object at above the diſtance of fifty fathom. The water of the rain falling through this ſmoke and ſteam, is ſo impregnated with ſalt and brimſtone, as to deſtroy the hair, and even the ſkin of the cattle; and all the graſs in the whole iſland is ſo covered with the ſooty and pitchy matter before deſcribed, that the moſt of it is deſtroyed, and what is left is ſure poiſon for any cattle that eat of it; ſo that thoſe which have eſcaped the fire are now dying for want of food, or poiſoned by the unwholeſome remains of the vegetables. Nor are the inhabitants, in many reſpects, more free from dangers than the cattle. Many have loſt their lives by the poiſonous quality of the ſmoke and ſteam of which the whole atmoſphere conſiſted; particularly old people, and ſuch as had any weakneſs or complaint of the breaſt and lungs.

During the fall of the ſharp rain which we have before made mention of, there was obſerved at Trondheim, and at other places in Norway, and alſo at Faroe, an uncommon fall of ſharp and ſalt rain, which was ſo penetrating that it totally deſtroyed the leaves of the trees, and every vegetable it fell upon, by ſcorching them up, and cauſing them to wither. At Faroe there fell a conſiderable quantity of aſhes, ſand, pumice, and brimſtone, which covered the whole ſurface of the ground whenever the wind blew from Iceland; and the diſtance between theſe two places is at leaſt eighty miles. Ships that were ſailing between Copenhagen and Norway were frequently covered with aſhes and brimſtone, which ſtuck to the ſails, maſts, and decks, beſmearing them all over with a black and pitchy matter. Many parts of Holland, Germany, and other countries in the north, obſerved a brimſtone vapour in the air, accompanied with a thick ſmoke; and there fell in ſome places a light grey-coloured ſubſtance upon the earth every night, which, by its yielding a bluiſh flame when thrown on the fire, evidently appeared to be ſulphureous: upon thoſe nights in which this ſubſtance fell in any quantity, there was obſerved to be little or no fall of dew. Theſe appearances continued more or leſs all the months of July, Auguſt, and September.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 334.]

In the Houſe of Lords, May 18. the order of the day for taking into conſideration a motion relative to the right of voting at the election of Scots Peers to ſerve in parliament having been read,

The Earl of Hopetoun deſired that the reſolution of January 1708-9, relative to the votes of Scots Peers created Britiſh Peers ſince the Union, in caſes of election, might be read.

The clerk accordingly read it; the ſubſtance of which was, that "At an election of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to repreſent the Scots Peerage in the Britiſh Parliament, or of any one of them, a Scots Peer who had been created a Britiſh Peer by patent ſince the Union, ſhould not be intitled to vote."

The Earl then roſe, and ſaid, the ſubject on which he had taken the liberty of troubling their Lordſhips lay in a very ſmall ſpace. It was clear, from the reſolution that had been juſt read, that the matter had been taken into conſideration early after the articles of Union between the two kingdoms were ſettled, and it appeared that it had been very deliberately conſidered and diſcuſſed, before the reſolution was put upon the journals. That reſolution had remained unqueſtioned as to its propriety and juſtice ever ſince; nor had any Scottiſh Peer in the circumſtances deſcribed, viz. that of having been created a Britiſh Peer by patent, attempted to vote for any of the Sixteeen Peers returned to repreſent the peerage of Scotland in parliament, till the laſt election, when two noble Dukes, who both poſſeſſed Britiſh Baronies, voted for the two Peers, vacancies for whoſe ſeats had been made out in conſequence of a late determination of that Houſe. His Lordſhip ſaid, he imputed no blame whatever to the two noble Dukes in queſtion; but as he conceived their Lordſhips meant that their reſolutions ſhould be effectual, and not remain waſte paper, he thought there could be no objection to his motion, the purport of which was, "that a copy of the reſolution of Jan. 1708-9 be tranſmitted to the Lord Regiſter of Scotland, as a rule for his future proceeding in caſes of election." His Lordſhip concluded with moving the reſolution in form.

Lord Douglas (Duke of Queenſberry) declared the motion went materially to affect his rights; he hoped, therefore, the Houſe would not precipitately, and of a ſudden, decide a queſtion of ſuch a nature, but would ſuffer him to be heard by his counſel before they proceeded to deciſion.

The Marquis of Carmarthen thought the noble Duke appeared to miſtake the nature of the motion altogether. It was not a queſtion involving in it conſiderations of private right, but a plain ſimple queſtion, whether that Houſe meant to abide by its reſolutions or not; and made uſe of ſome farther argument.

The Lord Chancellor preſſed their Lordſhips to be cautious how they proceeded precipitately and of a ſudden to decide a queſtion of much greater importance than it might, upon the firſt ſight of it, appear to be. His Lordſhip ſtated ſeveral reaſons, which went to prove, that a reſolution of that Houſe was not the law of the land; and as a proof how little the reſolutions of the Houſe were to be conſidered as equal to law, he mentioned, that on the 20th of December 1711, that Houſe paſſed a reſolution, declaring two noble Scots Dukes, who had been created Britiſh Peers, incapable of ſitting in that Houſe as Britiſh Peers. He reaſoned upon the injuſtice of theſe two reſolutions in proportion to their different effects and operations. The firſt took away the votes of the noble Dukes as Scots Peers, and the other deprived them of their ſeats as Britiſh Peers. The reſolution of 1711 was undoubtedly a very great hardſhip, and it had lately been done away, but not by a reſolution, but by new acts of parliament. In like manner, if upon mature conſideration and deliberate diſcuſſion, it ſhould be thought right to make the reſolution of 1708-9 effectual, let it be done by due courſe of parliamentary proceeding; let a bill be brought in, and paſs through its regular ſtages; but by no means let the Houſe, acting judicially, decide a matter that involved in it the private rights of individuals.—Whenever the queſtion, whether the right of a Scots Peer who had been created a Britiſh Peer by patent, to vote at the election of Scots Peers to ſerve in parliament, came to be finally decided, there were other important conſiderations to be decided at the ſame time. For inſtance, ſuppoſe a Scots Peer was made a biſhop, did he in that caſe loſe his right to vote at an election of any of the Sixteen Peers to ſit in parliament?

When a Scots Peer was created a Britiſh Peer by patent, why ought his ſons to be deemed ineligible to ſit in the other Houſe? Theſe, and a variety of other queſtions, intimately connected with the reſolution in diſcuſſion, preſented themſelves to his mind, which conſiderably increaſed the importance of the caſe, and pointed out the propriety of their Lordſhips not precipitately deciding upon the ſubject. Another conſideration was, What was the nature of the office of Lord Regiſter? Was it purely judicial, or purely miniſterial? Or was it of a mixed nature? As he took it, the Lord Regiſter was to record the deciſions the remnants of the Scots parliament, the Lords of Council, and the Lords of Seſſion; to authenticate certificates of their proceedings, and at an election to take by his clerks the liſts of the Lords who voted. His Lordſhip put the caſe in different ways, as to the difficulty the reſolution of 1708-9 being tranſmitted to the Lord Regiſter would occaſion, whether he were either judicial or miniſterial; and contended, that inſtead of preventing future embarraſſment, it would cauſe great increaſe of difficulty to the returning officer. His Lordſhip alluded to Lord Loughborough's ſpeech on the former debate, when the queſtion had been, Whether a Scots Peer poſſeſſing a Britiſh peerage by patent, was eligible to be returned one of the Sixteen Peers? and obſerved, that an authority, that he had quoted, had by the noble and learned Lord been ſaid to be an authority of little weight, as the writer in queſtion had afterwards been put in the pillory. The fact might be ſo, but the writer in queſtion had himſelf taken his opinion from an authority not to be diſputed,—from the records of the Scots parliament. Why then would not their Lordſhips wait till thoſe records could be conſulted? They were, he underſtood, to be come at, and were in Edinburgh at preſent. Another ground on which he thought the Houſe's coming, at that time, to a deciſion of the queſtion improper was, that one of the two noble Dukes involved in it was actually out of the kingdom. After a variety of ſtrong arguments, his Lordſhip earneſtly preſſed the Houſe not to precipitate the motion in a matter of ſuch conſiderable importance.

The Earl of Hopetoun roſe to explain. His Lordſhip ſtated, that the object of his motion was to enforce the reſolution of the Houſe, which their Lordſhips certainly meant ſhould be obeyed, and ſhould be the rule of conduct at every election ſubſequent to the time of originally paſſing it. He ſaid, that it had been obeyed till in the inſtance of the late election, when the votes of two noble Dukes who had been created Britiſh Barons, had been tendered and taken in the face of the reſolution. He denied that it at all intruded upon the private rights of thoſe noble Dukes; it left their rights as entire as they were before, and pointed out to them, that if they thought themſelves injured, they muſt apply to that Houſe for a remedy.

Lord Sydney ſupported the arguments of the Lord Chancellor.

Lord Kinnaird, in an able ſpeech, replied to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Sydney, and contended that the reſolution of 1708-9 was not law in itſelf, but a conſtruction of the exiſting law declared by that Houſe in its judicial capacity; and ſo long as it ſtood upon the journals, it was and ought to be of efficacy.

The Earl of Denbigh contended, that the caſe did not ſtand upon a reſolution of the Houſe; it was now the law of parliament, their Lordſhips having, ſubſequent to the reſolution of 1708-9, ordered the clerk of the parliament at the bar of the Houſe, to eraſe the name of the Marquis of Lothian from the return of the Scots Peers, and to inſert the name of the Marquis of Arundel. His Lordſhip gave the hiſtory of the reſolutions of the Scots Parliament that had been alluded to, and mentioned that the Lords and Commons both ſat in one Houſe, and that of courſe, the queſtion that had been there carried, that no Britiſh Peer, either then or hereafter, ſhould vote, was a *double* and a compound queſtion. Had it been divided, his Lordſhip ſaid, he did not conceive it would have been carried. With regard to the rights of the noble Dukes, they were already decided upon: but it ought to be remembered, that the noble Duke who had talked of being heard by his counſel, was no longer a Duke in that Houſe; he was only Baron Douglas. At a dance, a ball, a dinner, or a fete, either in his own houſe, or elſewhere, he was Duke of Queenſberry; but within thoſe walls he was only Lord Douglas. He had given up his pretenſions to any higher

title, and he had done wisely—*he had got a better thing* for it. His Lordship spoke pointedly in support of the motion, again reminding the House, before he sat down, that having acted upon the resolution of 1708-9 in the instance that he had mentioned, the House had made it part of the law of parliament; and therefore, in his conception, they had it not in their power to rescind it.

Lord Stormont observed, that the question properly considered lay in a very narrow compass, as the only object of the motion was to enforce the respect and obedience so justly due to a standing resolution of the House, on a matter in which it had not only supreme but exclusive jurisdiction. He lamented the unfortunate accident which occasioned the absence of a noble and learned Lord (Ld Loughborough), from whose knowledge and ability they had, upon former occasions, received such powerful and efficacious support. He said, that he was well aware of the disadvantage with which he must attempt to combat the highest legal opinions: that if he did not sink under the weight of them, it was because he was supported by similar living authority, and by the similar and, in this case, superior authority of former times. For though he did most willingly admit, that the noble and learned Lord upon the Woolsack would hereafter stand, in the temple of Fame, upon the same line with Cowper and Somers, and though his general interpretation of any law might be of equal weight with them; yet, in this particular case, it could not be so. Every body knows the credit that belongs to *cotemporary expositions*. They not only lived at the time, but were principal actors in the great scene; and the question decided by the resolution of the 1709 turned upon the true sense, meaning, and intent of the very treaty which themselves had made. He then stated succinctly the proceedings in the year 1709; showed that no determination had ever been more solemn, nor carried stronger marks of impartiality: That, as it was the first time that question respecting the election of the Scots Peers came before the House, so there appears to have been the utmost solicitude to determine it in such a manner as to prevent all future discussion upon the subject. No doubt every resolution must in its nature be revocable; but till it is rescinded, every resolution conceived in general terms, does extend to every case to which in fair construction it applies. It is by no means true, in point of fact, that the Lord Register considers himself as a mere ministerial officer, having no power of rejecting votes. He does exercise such power. One instance will be sufficient; and I chose it for a particular purpose. The statute for carrying the Union into effect says, That Peers shall have a right to vote by lists *validly signed*. Questions arose with respect to the meaning of this expression: *1st*, Whether it was necessary that a signed list should have two subscribing witnesses? *2dly*, Whether the writer's name must be designed in the body of the instrument? The House resolved, That the first was necessary: That the second was not. If a list is sent without subscribing witnesses, it is rejected. So that if the two noble Dukes who tendered their votes at the last election, had sent signed lists, without subscribing witnesses, the clerks would certainly have rejected them. Their votes, in that case, would have been contrary to *two* resolutions; whereas the instrument not being informal, they were contrary only to one resolution. The late attempt is the first that has been made to run counter to the resolution of 1709, and calls upon the House to maintain its own dignity in the manner proposed by the motion before us. It was intimated, added he, that the House had never communicated any resolution to the Lord Register, and that such communication would be improper. When such assertions come from the most respectable quarters, and from those who are the best acquainted with the history of our proceedings, they must be ascribed to casual inadvertence, or to an accidental slip of memory. The volume of journals that lies before me furnishes no less than four precedents in one year (1762). He then read from the journals the resolution in the case of Mr Alexander; to which he said the other resolutions were exactly similar, *viz.* That he shall not be allowed to take the title of Lord Stirling, or to vote at an election, till his claim had been allowed by legal determination; and that these resolutions and orders should be communicated to the Lord Register. He th[en] observed, That these were not legal d[e]cisions: they were regulations of t[he] House, interposing very properly to c[or]rect great and enormous abuses. In [the]

caſe of the noble Lords, ſo often mentioned, the reſolution is, That they have no right to vote at all; or, in other words, That they are not within the true intent and meaning of that great ſtipulation, from which, and from which alone, the Scots Peers derived the right of election and repreſentation—given as ſome compenſation for the loſs they were contented to ſuſtain,—belonging to that comparatively inferior ſituation in which they were placed by their own conſent—to continue to every individual Peer, ſo long as he remains in that ſituation, and to ceaſe the moment that he emerges from it by the favour of the Crown.—He concluded with ſaying, it was impoſſible he could have any perſonal views or motives whatever to bias his judgement upon this occaſion. He had all poſſible reſpect for the noble Lords who had obtained hereditary ſeats in parliament ſince the Union.—He was connected with ſome by the ties of blood, by the ties of friendſhip with more, and had the habits of familiar intercourſe with all. He could not ſay, that he was ſpeaking directly againſt his own perſonal intereſt; but he was ſpeaking againſt that which their Lordſhips would eaſily believe was little leſs dear to him than his own—the intereſt of thoſe he ſhould leave behind. In all human probability, the ſon that ſucceeded him would have an hereditary ſeat in parliament. It could not therefore be imagined, that he argued contentiouſly upon this occaſion; and if he had ſpoke with unuſual warmth and eagerneſs, it was becauſe he ſpoke from the ſtrongeſt conviction the heart of man can feel.

The queſtion was then put, and the Houſe divided, when there appeared Contents 51, Non contents 35; majority for Lord Hopetoun's motion 16.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 7. Mr Dundas roſe to open his India budget; and he begged that none of the facts which he was obliged to diſcloſe in the courſe of this diſcuſſion, might be applied to any other buſineſs now before the Houſe. Much had been ſaid on a former day, concerning a late diſpatch from Lord Cornwallis. That nobleman had undoubtedly ſent them ſuch an account of the country, and the reſources of which it was capable, as was not very flattering. He had calculated the net debt of the Company in India at ſeven millions Sterling and odd. He would, however, own, that the debt was ſomewhat more; and, as he eſtimated it, the ſtanding debt of the Company in India could not be leſs than nine crores of rupees, or rather above nine millions Sterling. He then mentioned the ſeveral ſources of Indian finance, and deſcribed, at the ſame time, the various particulars of which the expenditure conſiſted; and after taking in all the reduction intended on the revenue charges, the civil charges, and the military and marine charges, he concluded, that there would be a ſurplus of 180 lacks of rupees over and above anſwering all the claims of the current year. In Bengal, however, the ſeat of the ſupreme government was fixed, and here we were to look for all the exceſſes in the revenue. The two other Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay were ſupported from the treaſury of Bengal. In the former, however, he ſtated, there remained a ſurplus of eight lacks after clearing every expence. So that, by the papers lying on the table, it was obvious, he preſumed, to every member of the Committee, that on the whole account there would be a favourable balance, after deducting 30 lacks annually to Bombay, of 158 lacks. The Right Honourable Gentleman, by a ſeries of ſtatements, ſhewed the expence of the Company's inveſtment: and that the ſums expended on that head amounted on an average, for a long ſucceſſion of years, from a million to about a million and a half annually; ſo that, by the ſurplus that he had proved muſt remain in the treaſury of Bengal, the Company's inveſtments were amply ſecured. The purport of Lord Cornwallis's letter was, that the Indian government could not be productive till it was relieved of ſix millions of debt. He was at much pains to ſhew how this would be diſcharged. He mentioned the term, that this event could not take place before the year 1797. The reſolutions he ſhould move were intended by him as a plan of government, which, by ſtanding on the journals, would operate as a check on the ſervants of the Company for the time to come.

Mr Francis, Mr Burke, Mr Baring, and Mr Scott took part in the debate; and the reſolutions were agreed to without a diviſion.

In a committee of ſupply, May 8. Mr Roſe moved, that a duty of 4 d. per gal-

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lón be laid on all foreign Geneva imported into this kingdom, which was agreed to.

On May 10. in a committee of duties on glaſs, reſolved, That a duty of 5½d. be charged upon every ſquare foot of French plate glaſs—1l. 9s. upon every cwt. of French flint glaſs—8s. 1d. upon every cwt. of French ſpread window glaſs called broad glaſs—19s. 10d. upon every cwt. of other French window glaſs—4s. 0½d. upon every cwt. of French bottles—1s. 8d. upon every cwt of glaſs manufactures of France.

In a committee of ſupply, May 10. the Houſe came to a reſolution, that all houſes paying a leſs rent than 15 l. per ann. and having a licence for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſhould pay an additional duty on their licence of 2l. 8s.

On May 9. Mr Burke moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the report of the committee of impeachment, when Lord Hood, Mr Wilkes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr N. Smith, ſtrenuouſly defended the character of Mr Haſtings. Mr Courtenay replied to Lord Hood and Mr Wilkes.

Mr Pitt roſe and reprobated the idea of a ſet off, merits againſt demerits, in very ſtrong terms. He acknowledged that many meaſures, during the adminiſtration of Mr Haſtings, were uncommonly brilliant; and that in theſe his merits were unqueſtionable. But he truſted no man, who ſeriouſly regarded the honour of the Houſe of Commons, would expect that the juſtice of the country would admit of any compromiſe whatever. The accuſations which had been preferred againſt Mr Haſtings, were now not only the cauſe of the Houſe, but, in his opinion, involved the honour of every member individually. Nor had he leſs heſitation from the importance of the ſubject; it affected the government of the whole empire. It was a queſtion which ſhook the baſis of the conſtitution, for it was literally a queſtion of reſponſibility.

On the call for the queſtion, Major Scott wiſhed that the buſineſs might be poſtponed, as he had ſome important obſervations to make.

Mr Fox and other gentlemen had no objection to poſtpone every part of the articles, excepting the firſt charge. The Houſe then divided on the propriety of admitting the firſt article, as the baſis of an impeachment in the other Houſe, when there appeared, Ayes, 175; Noes, 89.

Next day, May 10. the ſecond reſolution was read, viz. the charge reſpecting the Princeſſes of Oude; and after ſome little debate between Major Scott, Mr Burke, and Mr Courtenay, the queſtion being put, that this charge ſhould ſtand as an article of high crimes and miſdemeanors againſt Mr Haſtings, it was carried in the affirmative.

The ſame queſtion was then put ſeparately on the Farruckabad charge, the charge of Contracts, the charge of Fyzoola Khan, and the charge of Preſents, (being the third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth articles); all of which were agreed to.

Mr Burke then moved, That the impeachment be engroſſed. Ordered.

He then moved, That a clauſe be prepared to permit the Commons to exhibit other articles of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; And that a committee be appointed to prepare the ſame. Ordered.

The clauſe was then prepared and brought up by Mr Burke. It was read twice, agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr Burke then moved, "That Warren Haſtings, Eſq; late Governor-General of Bengal, be impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors."

Mr Sumner paſſed ſeveral high encomiums on Mr Haſtings's underſtanding, political knowledge, integrity, wiſdom, and eminent ſervices to the Company and Nation. He profeſſed himſelf to be little acquainted with this aſtoniſhing man; but he looked up with a reverential awe, and great reſpect to him.—He was the ſaviour of India; and his name was extolled and feared in France, Holland, and Aſia: whilſt malice is brooding over crimes, the Houſe with indignance ought to ſpurn at the endeavour to blaſt his well-earned laurels, and heap honours and rewards upon him. He had paid attention to all the charges, and voted againſt each. All of them, excepting that of ſuppoſed corruption, were idle, and beneath the dignity of the Houſe to inquire into. Truth was enveloped in darkneſs, and charges were brought forth in obſcurity. It was a ſcandal to the Houſe, and a ſtain upon their journals. He would not however vote againſt the impeachment, as he was ſu convinced truth muſt come out be the auguſt tribunal at which they w

about to place this great man. He was not born a politician, he was privately educated; but his wonderful genius made France and Holland tremble to the centre in Aſia—wreſted from them their poſſeſſions—and oh, ſhame to Britain! he was now arraigned as a criminal for all theſe ſignal victories—treated worſe than thoſe who are charged with atrocious crimes! He here alluded to Stratton and others in the caſe of Lord Pigott.

Major Scott and Mr Burgeſs ſpoke alſo in high ſtrains of panegyric; and appeared certain of an honourable acquittal: for which reaſon they would not oppoſe the impeachment.

The Speaker then put the queſtion of impeachment, which was carried without a diviſion.

Mr Montague then moved, "That Mr Burke do, at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, in the name of the Houſe of Commons, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach Warren Haſtings, Eſq; late Governor-General of Bengal, of high crimes and miſdemeanors; and that he acquaint their Lordſhips, that with all convenient ſpeed the Commons would exhibit the articles of impeachment, and make good the ſame." The motion was agreed to.

Mr Burke, attended by the members, went to the Houſe of Lords, when Black Rod delivered a meſſage from the Commons to their Lordſhips. The Lord Chancellor walking down to the bar, Sir Francis Molyneux introduced Mr Burke, attended by Mr Fox on his right and Mr Sheridan on his left hand, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Windham, Mr Francis, Mr Pelham, Sir James Erſkine, Mr Courtenay, Mr Sawbridge, Sir Watkin Lewes, Lord Mulgrave, with about fifty other gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

Mr Burke, with great ſolemnity, approached the bar, with an Impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq;—Mr Burke, holding the reſolution in his hand, ſaid, "My Lord Chancellor, I am authoriſed by the Commons of Great Britain to impeach Warren Haſtings, Eſq; late Governor-General of Bengal, at the bar of this Houſe, with having committed divers high crimes and miſdemeanors in his character of Governor-General of Bengal; and I am further authoriſed to inform your Lordſhips, that the Commons will moſt readily join in every meaſure that may be neceſſary to bring the ſaid impeachment to a ſpeedy deciſion."

Mr Burke then delivered the vote to the Lord Chancellor.

After which the Commons withdrew, and his Lordſhip, in his place, read the meſſage; after which it was again read by the clerk at the table.

Concluſion of the Chancellor's ſpeech in the Houſe of Peers, April 30. relative to Scots Fictitious Votes. [p. 324.]

IT was argued, That, in Scotland, truſt could only be proved by writing, and, conſequently, there could be no means of proving the granter retained any intereſt whatever in the eſtate, unleſs it were ſo proved. I do not know of any propoſition that appears to me ſo perfectly contrary, not only to the common and received notions of law, but even to common ſenſe, and more particularly the common ſenſe requiſite upon the preſent occaſion.

By the nature of the thing, the writings muſt be all clear; but the queſtion made by the ſtatute is, Whether theſe writings are ſincere as well as clear? Whether they convey an eſtate for the ſole uſe of the grantee, or for the uſe of the granter? It is ſaid, that muſt appear out of the writings themſelves. It is manifeſt, the queſtion is a queſtion of fraud; and, till I heard it argued here, I never heard that a queſtion of fraud was not to be made out by parole-evidence, proving ſuch facts as infer fraud. In the caſe of ſuch a wadſet, my idea is, that it would be a fraudulent vote, though he had taken an eſtate ſufficient, as the law of Scotland ſays, for the purpoſe of voting, but had taken it in ſuch circumſtances as ſhewed that it was not calculated to ſerve his own purpoſes, and therefore it afforded pregnant evidence of fraud.

This is a caſe where there is a liferent of about a ſhilling value; that is, it is abſolutely worth nothing. I am ſpeaking of the appellants. But if even ſuch an eſtate was bought out and out, with a view not to the enjoyment of a ſhilling a-year, but for the purpoſe of enjoying the franchiſe which, by the conſtitution of that country, is annexed to that eſtate, provided that is diſtinctly and clearly done, I ſhould apprehend that eſtate would convey the vote.

But if a perſon conveys the eſtate to another, who, inſtead of paying the purchaſe-money, and inſtead of paying the expences of conveying it, holds it at the expence of the granter himſelf; and

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more particularly ſo, if he held it under an honorary engagement, that he would never diſturb the title-deeds of the granter, (there are a thouſand ways it might be ſtated); in that caſe, the perſon that holds it would be thought of in the moſt reproachable manner in the world, if he was to offer to interrupt the title of the granter. If he holds it under an honorary engagement, the moſt imperfect in point of actual obligation, in my opinion, he holds it fraudulently. The right of uſing it is not in reality, or in fact, in him.

Rumour ſays, that in this and that county in Scotland, great Lords, who have vaſt eſtates, ſo as even to divide the county among them, have taken upon them to convey by parcels the ſuperiority, for the purpoſe of giving what have been called *confidential votes*. If they are called *confidential*, I ſhould have no difficulty in ſaying what I think of them, namely, *that they are no votes at all*; becauſe, from the very moment a man holds the eſtate with any degree of confidence, there is a want of a legal and complete right. I am glad it has occurred to me to mention it now, becauſe it is a matter very important for your Lordſhips conſideration. If theſe eſtates, by any of the *confidential* holders, were to be with-held from the family that granted them, that family has no way whatſoever to get them back again. No proofs of *confidence* would enable them to get them back: They would be obliged to prove a fraudulent conveyance; and the law would not permit a man to plead upon his own fraud. The eſtate, therefore, would not be drawn back by the granter upon the plea of *fraudulent confidence*: and yet it is not held by the grantee legally. I do not care for pointing out by what means; but this information has been conveyed to me in ſuch a form, that I verily believe it will not be long before your Lordſhips will hear of diſputes to a great amount turning upon the ground I am ſtating. It happened not a great while ago, that the eſtate of no inconſiderable family was thus granted out, and the gentleman did not think himſelf at liberty to avail himſelf of it. He was prevailed upon not to do it; but if he had thought proper he might have availed himſelf of it, and have kept the eſtate.

This brings me to the conſideration of the vote now in queſtion. The fact ſeems to be admitted to a certain extent —I wiſh it had been more fully ſo. This eſtate of Mr Stewart is an eſtate held under the ſtricteſt entail known by the law of Scotland. He was under the neceſſity, in the firſt place, to violate the conditions of that entail, by making the ſubinfeudation to a perſon in confidence. I hope he knew whom to truſt.—How he is to get back that eſtate is more than I know. After he had made that ſubinfeudation, he conveys the ſuperiority to Mr Elphinſtone, and ſeveral other perſons. Theſe conveyances were alſo breaches of the entail, to which the heirs of entail were not bound to conſent; and if an heir of entail, after he had come into ſuch an agreement, ſhould think fit to reſile, there would be nothing to ſtop the declarator. You cannot alledge your own fraud to ſtop a declarator at the inſtance of another.

Mr Elphinſtone is ſuppoſed to have taken this eſtate ſubject to be called back in this manner by the heir of entail. It is gravely alledged upon the part of the appellant, and it is certainly true, no body can challenge the eſtate but the heir of entail. If he was to challenge it, he could get back the eſtate; but till that is done, the eſtate does remain, in the eſtimation of law, the eſtate of the voter. But the queſtion is not, Whether it is, in the eſtimation of law, the eſtate of the voter? but whether, according to the tenor of the tranſaction, a court of juſtice can or cannot diſcover that this is a ſpecies of eſtate which Mr Elphinſtone would not have taken upon his own account, or upon any account but that of the granter's requeſt? If you were to lay it down as a rule in the caſe, that provided he had paid ten guineas for the eſtate, or 20l. or 30l. for the conveyance of it, that ſhould prove it a *bona fide* eſtate, you would decide upon one of theſe objections, but not upon the other, and lay down a general rule, which I certainly do not.—I am not laying down a rule of law—I am not laying down a rule of evidence —I am not laying down a rule of preſumption, nor, in ſhort, any one rule by which the court can be afterwards bound. It muſt be upon the general ſtate of the tranſaction that the court can collect, that the eſtate, inſtead of being intended to be uſed or diſpoſed of by the grantee, was intended between them to be at the

uſe and diſpoſition of the granter; and where-ever a caſe affords circumſtances ſufficient fairly and roundly to raiſe that preſumption in an unanſwerable degree, or to raiſe it in a degree which the party himſelf cannot anſwer, in ſuch a caſe as that, the vote muſt be held to be void.

Some caſes have been quoted as decided by your Lordſhips, in which it is ſuppoſed to have been laid down as a rule, that the party himſelf could not be examined as to the *bona fide* manner in which he held the eſtate. Caſes were adduced, which *prima facie*, go ſome way towards affording an inference, that ſuch were the ideas in your Lordſhips minds at the time of that deciſion. I beg, in the firſt place, to remark, that you have laid down no ſuch rule by any deciſion; conſequently, when theſe caſes come to be argued, if ever they ſhould again, the queſtion will not be, Whether it is abſolutely true that no man can be examined that has once taken the freeholders oath? Many of them do not chuſe to do it; and I do not wonder: For though no diſgrace nor baſeneſs can be imputed to the making a vote of this ſort, it cuts a little cloſer when the voter comes to take the oath. I do not wonder a man of honour ſhould ſay, as was ſaid at the bar, that he took this eſtate as a real and true eſtate for his own uſe and benefit only, and not another's. But I doubt, whether Mr Elphinſtone would have ſworn ſo in this caſe. I am ſure he would not, if he had felt in his own mind any honorary obligation, even though not a legal one, to uſe or to diſpoſe of that eſtate at the requiſition of the granter. If your Lordſhips will caſt your eye over the ſtatute, you will find that the whole ſcope and object of the oath was, that the court of freeholders, who had not the means of a long examination, and cannot purſue the caſe in the manner a court of juſtice would, and are to purſue it by ſuch ſhort means as they have in their power, may have reference to the oath of party.—Are there words in this ſtatute that can prevent the Court of Seſſion from going farther into ſuch a caſe as this? If there are any in it, it is more than I yet know of, or am inclined to agree to, unleſs I find that the caſes, taken all together, do abſolutely fix it upon me by the authority and reaſons of them. It is every day's experience in every court of juſtice in the world, and there is no reaſon for the contrary, where a man is giving teſtimony upon an eſtate, or other intereſt which has been drawn into queſtion. I know of no intereſt whatſoever which can prevent a man being again examined after taking an oath. A caſe occurs to my mind, upon a policy of inſurance:—A great number of underwriters may have actions brought againſt them upon the terms of the agreement. It would be ſtrange if the broker, or other witneſs examined in the one cauſe, could never be examined again: It would be extraordinary if he could ſay, I have been ſworn in a cauſe already, you cannot examine me again. In the Court of Chancery there is no ſuch rule—a perſon's being ſworn upon one cauſe, will not prevent his being examined in another. It appears to me impoſſible that ſuch a maxim ſhould have been ſet up. I do not ſee upon what ground it would have been neceſſary to the deciſion of theſe caſes, nor upon what ground it is poſſible to declare, that a man muſt not be examined in what they call a judicial examination, becauſe he has once before taken the freeholder's oath. I am inclined to believe, if they examine accurately thoſe caſes, they will find that the objection was to the form of particular interrogatories, and not to be bottomed on that principle, that a man who has been examined once, can be examined no more.

My Lords, this caſe comes before your Lordſhips under particular circumſtances. A great many of ſuch caſes were under the view of the Court of Seſſion at the ſame time. In ſome of them, evidence was given; and they were urged in the Court of Seſſion at large; but this was argued *ore tenus*, without evidence or facts ſtated in writing. Without a diſtinct view of the evidence that was given in the caſe, particularly where it is attended with ſuch doubts and nicety as this, I ſhould be extremely ſorry to be forced on into a deciſion, where every article, and every circumſtance of it, was not ſo perfectly before the Court as it ought to be, in order to found the judgement which your Lordſhips ought to pronounce upon it.

No caſe can come before this Houſe where the utmoſt anxiety ſhould not be uſed to adhere cloſely to the rules of law; and if there be a caſe diſtinguiſhable from another in that particular, I ſhould ſay this is one, which, by the peculiar

peculiar constitution of the kingdom of Scotland, the court below ought to judge of with the utmost attention, as the right of a seat in parliament may depend upon it, and upon account of the great and momentous concern which is involved in it. Therefore I will not propose more to your Lordships, than to remit this back to the Court of Session, with a view they should proceed to the examination of all the points in it, that their decision may be founded upon the evidence stated amply and decisively before them, and they should decide what steps ought to be taken in the matter.

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.

I Shall not detain your Lordships long by entering into any state of the law, or discussing to any extent the circumstances of this case. That has been done so fully and ably by the noble and learned Lord upon the woolsack, that I will content myself with expressing my sense of the great obligation which the House and the public owe to the noble and learned Lord, for so clear and luminous a deduction of the law of Scotland, with respect to the right of election, guarding it against any supposition that there can be an intention to innovate upon the established rights of election as it stood at the Union; and, at the same time, doing the Court of Session that justice which is due to them, for the attempt they have made, in the present case, to have the law executed according to its true spirit; shewing their intention not to pervert the precautions the law has used to secure the real rights of election against the devices used for creating fraudulent qualifications. I perfectly concur with the noble and learned Lord. The direct decision of the question here would be premature; and therefore I must express my assent to the noble and learned Lord's motion, to remit it to the Court of Session, that they may hear the parties further, and go through it again, and determine it in the manner they shall see proper.

The question was then put by the Lord Chancellor, and carried unanimously, "That this case be remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland, to hear parties further thereupon, with liberty to receive such new allegations and evidence as the occasion may require."

A Journey to the Isle of Bass.

Inscribed to William Cochrane of Gulane, Esq:

—— "The sea rock, immense,
Amazing Bass, looks o'er a fertile land."
DOUGLAS.

I AT last yielded to their importunities to make one of a party to the Bass; and early one fine morning in the beginning of July, we set out from Edinburgh, and breakfasted at Aberlady. As an account of the Bass itself would furnish materials but for a short essay, I shall mention any thing that I know remarkable in the places through which we passed. My information respecting their ancient state is drawn from the best authorities, and may be depended on.

Thomas Learmont, who is better known by the name of Thomas the Rhymer, and who lived in the 13th century, prophesied that, at his return from France, John Duke of Albany should land at Aberlady. However, the prophet was mistaken, for he landed at Dumbarton. Aberlady was a place of strength, and a famous port in those days. Nothing of the fortifications now remain, nor is it known with certainty where they were. In 1549, when the French and Scots were besieging the English in Haddington, a new fort was erected on the north point of the farm of Aberlady, to intercept any succours that might attempt to come by sea to the assistance of the besieged. Although an account of this siege of Haddington is foreign to the subject, yet it is so curious, that I shall say something of it. Haddington was seized and fortified by the English in the month of April 1548: It had a garrison of 2000 foot and 500 horse, under the command of a brave and experienced officer. He baffled all the efforts of 17,000 Scots and French forces. A French officer who was present, has left us a minute account of the operations of the siege, and the following description of the fort: "Le plant du fort d'Edimton est tout quarré, et assis au milieu d'une plaine raze et basse, n'ayant montagne ne colline qui lui puisse commander. Il est clos d'un large fosse à fonds de curr, et d'une bonne et forte courtine de gazons de grosse terre, reparée de spacieux rempars, et appropriée de bons et seurs parapets; aux quatre coins de la quelle sont assis quatre fors boulevards," &c. It appears from what follows in the same author, that the fort

was

was ſurrounded by a deep ditch, behind the rampart of the firſt wall, lined with a ſtrong curtain, and caſe-matted. Ignorant, indeed, muſt the aſſailants have been in the art of attacking forts, for, in the preſent ſtate of the art, no place can be imagined leſs capable of defence. The French general advanced his lines ſo near the fort, that his men were often knocked down by pieces of lead fixed to ſtrings which the beſieged held in their hands. Being repulſed in an attempt to take it by ſurpriſe, and in which he had gained the outworks, he turned the ſiege into a blockade. The governor was taken in a ſally which he made to favour the introduction of a ſupply of proviſions, and the detachment was cut in pieces; and the fort at Aberlady ſtraitening the place more and more, it was evacuated in 1549.

Aberlady was a menſal church of the Biſhop of Dunkeld, and the greateſt part of that biſhop's lands were erected into the barony of Aberlady about the middle of the 15th century. In 1673, the commiſſion of teinds granted the miniſter a very extraordinary augmentation of ſtipend. It amounted to 62 bolls, 3 firlots of victual, and L. 406 Scots money. I could never learn how the right to this ſtipend was loſt, but at this day it is leſs than even before the augmentation was obtained.

King James VI. gave the town of Haddington a road forty feet broad from that place to the port of Aberlady. About twenty-four years ago, they made a feeble attempt to conſtruct a harbour there, but a ſudden ſtorm undid all their labours, and they have never been reſumed.

A mile to the eaſt of Aberlady ſtands Luffneſs, the property of the Hon. Charles Hope of Waughton. It has formerly been inſulated and fortified. One half of the ditch is ſtill entire and filled with water. The courſe of the other half is viſible; and the foundations of the baſtions are alſo to be ſeen. Perhaps Luffneſs was fortified at the ſame time, and with the ſame view that the fort of Aberlady was built. Bickerton, laird of Luffneſs, is ſaid to have treacherouſly ſtabbed the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. This battle bears a great reſemblance to that deſcribed in the ballad of Chevy-Chace. The ſame perſon was taken priſoner at the battle of Homildone in Northumberland in 1402. The Trinity Friars had a monaſtery here, which is now level with the ground; and it is ſaid, that there was another monaſtery belonging to the Carmelites. However that may be, there is a park called the Friar Ward, and a coarſe tomb in it, which from the arms, that are now much defaced, appears to be that of a knight of ſome military order.

Saltcoats, now in ruins, ſtands a mile to the eaſtward of Luffneſs. There is a tradition, that long ago all this country was covered with woods, which were ſo much infeſted by a wild boar, that a great reward was promiſed for deſtroying him. The perſon that did it got the lands of Saltcoats. The ſame tale is told of the anceſtor of the family of Gordon, who obtained the lands of Gordon from Malcolm III. for a like feat. Within theſe twelve years, I ſaw the ſpear and the glove he uſed in that action, ſold by public auction at Saltcoats for ſixteen pence. Was it not for the value of the iron, I fancy the ſword of King Robert Bruce, which is kept with ſo much care at Dunfermline, might be bought as cheap.

Half a mile from this is Gulane, the ſeat of William Cochrane, Eſq; In 1140 David I. built here a cell for Ciſtertian nuns, which depended on the abbey at Berwick. The pariſh church remained at this place till 1612, when it was removed by act of parliament to Dirleton.

Two miles farther eaſt is Dirleton, the property of William Niſbet, Eſq; It is built on a gentle eminence, that gives it a commanding view of the fruitful country to the eaſt and ſouth, and of the frith of Forth; and, upon the whole, it is one of the moſt pleaſant villages I ever ſaw. The caſtle is famous in ancient ſtory: I ſhall only mention, that in 1298, when Edward I. invaded Scotland by the eaſtern borders, no fort reſiſted the progreſs of his arms till he came to Dirleton, which ſtood a long ſiege. When before the place, his ſoldiers ate a great deal of peaſe and beans, which they pulled in the fields in the month of July. This preſents us with a favourable view of agriculture, even in theſe early times; and while I write, it is one of the moſt fertile places in Scotland. It was then in the poſſeſſion of a family of the name of De Vaux, or De Vallibus, from whom Mr Vans of Barnbarrow, near Wigton, is deſcended; and whoſe heir female, about

bout the year 1380, carried the eſtate into the family of Haliburton. The eſtate was acquired in the laſt century by Sir John Nisbet, who was King's Advocate in the reign of Charles II.

It was dinner-time before we reached North Berwick, which is two miles from Dirleton. We ſpent the evening in viſiting the ruins of the Priory, which was founded in 1216 by Duncan Earl of Fife, and conſecrated to the Virgin Mary; and in going to the top of the Law, from whence we had a very extenſive view. There are many of theſe Laws in Scotland, and it is thought that on them juſtice was adminiſtered of old. The Earſe name of ſome of them ſignifies the Hill of Strife, and does a little aſſiſt the conjecture. Early next morning we ſailed to the Iſle of Baſs, which is three miles from North Berwick. It was long the property of a family of the name of Lauder, who derived their title from it, and who depended on the Earls of Douglas. It now belongs to Sir Hew Dalrymple, who has let it for about ſeventy guineas a-year. It fattens twenty-four ſheep, whoſe mutton is extremely well flavoured, owing to their graſs being watered by the ſpray of the ſea, which rough weather throws a great way up the rock on the ſouth weſt ſide, where it is only acceſſible. It is near a mile in circumference, and on three ſides its edges are almoſt perpendicular. We rowed round it cloſe to the rock, and I never beheld a more awful ſight than thoſe frightful precipices, that in ſome places riſe 480 feet above the level of the ſea, and whoſe concave ſurfaces ſeem to threaten deſtruction to thoſe who ſail underneath. The horror of the ſcene was increaſed by the ſight of a man half way down, who was catching the young geeſe at the perpetual riſk of his life, and was ſuſpended from the top of the rock by a rope round his middle. When we came to the cave, which is a paſſage hollowed by the tide, through the Baſs, near the ſouth weſt ſide, a ſhot was fired to give the alarm to the birds. They came out in thouſands, with moſt unnatural cries, which, with the report of the gun, and the echoes of the rock, made a curious aſſemblage of diſcordant ſounds. Vaſt numbers of ſolon geeſe come here in February and March, and ſtay till the month of September or October, when they go to the northern iſlands, where they paſs the winter. They do not lay more than one egg in a ſeaſon, and they never begin to lay till they are five years old. I know no place in the ſouth of Scotland where they hatch but the Baſs, and ſuch another rock off the coaſt of Ayrſhire. Thoſe at the Baſs are the largeſt, ſome of them meaſuring ſeven feet between the tips of the wings, which are all tipped with black. Thoſe on the coaſt of Ayrſhire have a beautiful black ſtreak down their backs. At both places there are varieties of other fowls, which any perſon is at liberty to ſhoot.

The Baſs was formerly a caſtle, and it was converted into a ſtate priſon a little more than a hundred years ago. The Duke of Somerſet, Protector of England, after the death of Henry VIII. ſent a ſtrong fleet into Scotland. The admiral, miſcarrying in an attempt to bribe the governor of the Baſs, ſailed up the frith and ſeized and fortified Inch-Keith; and one night he landed "en la plage de Berlade quilques munitions pour Edimton."

It held out againſt the government for ſeven years after the Revolution in 1688. Thirty-two deſperadoes had ſeized on it, and ſubſiſted by plundering all ſhips they could lay hold of, and by little depredations on land. In one of theſe incurſions, three of them were taken and condemned to death. Only ſixteen men remained on the rock. They demanded a capitulation, and obtained honourable terms, even for their fellows who were under ſentence of death. The landing-place was defended by ſlight fortifications that are almoſt entire. The walls of the governor's houſe, and of the houſes of the garriſon, do ſtill remain. Even at the eaſieſt place landing is difficult, except at high-water. Steps might be cut in the rock at a ſmall expence; and at any rate, there ought to be a rope to aſſiſt people in climbing up: if the tide, which ebbs 19 feet, is low, it is as neceſſary in coming down. A bad winding foot-path leads up to the chapel, now in ruins, and to the governor's garden, which is not far from the top of the hill, and has in the midſt of it a well of freſh water that is but indifferent. Here we breakfaſted on ham and chickens, which we procured from the governor's houſe, fitted up for a temporary inn. The quality of the water we corrected with a little brandy.

After having ſpent four hours on the Baſs,

Baſs, we deſcended, and went next to Tantallan, the ſeat of the old Earls of Angus, and the ſtrongeſt caſtle of the kind I ever ſaw. At the diſtance of a mile and a half, it ſtands on the point of land neareſt to the Baſs. Much of the caſtle ſtill remains, and I make no doubt that it will continue for many hundred years yet to come. It was provided with artillery by order of parliament in 1481.

Without an order from the States, Umfraville Earl of Angus, refuſed to ſurrender his caſtles in 1292 to Edward I. when he was to give his award. I ſuppoſe Tantallan was one of his caſtles. I do not recollect any mention of its ever being taken; but as Dirleton is mentioned as being the firſt place that reſiſted Edward in his invaſion of 1298, it is probable that it was taken at that time. In 1566, when the Earl of Morton, who was tutor of Angus during his nephew's minority, was ſuſpected of attachment to the Lords in diſgrace, it was taken poſſeſſion of by royal authority, leſt they ſhould ſhelter themſelves there: and in 1639 the Covenanters deſtroyed it, becauſe the Marquis of Douglas favoured the cauſe of King Charles.

One of our hiſtorians mentions cards being played at Tantallan more than two hundred years ago.

We walked to North Berwick, and arrived in Edinburgh late at night, have ſeldom ſpent our time and money more to our ſatisfaction; and I recommend it to thoſe who have a little of both to ſpare to make the ſame excurſion.

Edin. Mag. July, 1787. SEXTUS.

Obſervations concerning the cauſe of the Variation of the Needle. By Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.

[From the Phil. Tranſ. Part 1. for 1787.]

AFTER having related the reſult of ſome magnetical experiments, Mr Cavallo adds the following thoughts concerning the application of thoſe obſervations towards accounting for the variation of the magnetic needle.

"This wonderful phænomenon has, ſince it was firſt diſcovered, employed the thoughts of very able philoſophers; many hypotheſes having been offered, not only for its explanation, but even to foretell the future variations in various parts of the world. I need not detain this learned Society with a particular hiſtory of thoſe hypotheſes, but ſhall only obſerve in general, that neither their predictions have anſwered, nor was any of them founded upon evident principles. The ſuppoſition of a large magnet being incloſed within the body of the earth, and of its relatively moving with reſpect to the outward ſhell or cruſt; the ſuppoſition of there being four moveable magnetic poles within the earth; the hypotheſis of a magnetic power, partly within and partly without the ſurface of the earth; together with ſeveral other hypotheſes on the ſame ſubject, are not only unwarranted by actual experiments, but do neither ſeem analogous to the other operations of nature. The late ingenious Mr Canton, member of this Society, was the firſt who endeavoured to account for the daily variation of the magnetic needle by the heating and cooling of the magnetic bodies in different parts of the earth's ſurface; which was in conſequence of his having firſt obſerved, that the action of the magnet on the needle was diminiſhed by heating, and increaſed by cooling.

Following Mr Canton's judicious method of deriving the explanation of natural appearances from properties actually proved by experiments, I think that the increaſe and diminution of magnetic attraction, by heating and cooling of the magnet, as obſerved by Mr Canton, together with the reſult of the experiments recited in this paper, ſeem fully ſufficient to account for the general variation of the needle.

If we collect under one point of view all the cauſes hitherto aſcertained, which can increaſe or diminiſh the attraction between magnetic bodies, we ſhall find that the attraction between the magnet and iron, or between magnet and magnet, is increaſed by cooling, by a regeneration of iron or phlogiſtication of its calx, and within certain limitations by the action of acids upon the iron; that this attraction is diminiſhed by heating, and by the decompoſition of iron; and, laſtly, that it is probably annihilated by a very great degree of heat.

Theſe truths being premiſed, it muſt be conſidered, firſt, that, according to innumerable obſervations and daily experience, the body of the earth contains almoſt every where ferruginous bodies in various ſtates and bulks; ſecondly, that the magnetic needle muſt be attracted by all thoſe bodies, and its ſituation or direction muſt be determined by all thoſe attractions conſidered together, viz. from their

their common centre of action; thirdly, that by removing or altering the degrees of attraction of ſome of thoſe bodies which are ſituated on one ſide of the magnetic meridian, more than of thoſe ſituated on the other ſide, the above-mentioned common centre of attractions, and, of courſe, the direction of the magnetic needle, muſt be altered, which, in fact, is the variation of the needle; and, laſtly, that this alteration in the attractions of ſome of the ferruginous bodies in the earth muſt undoubtedly take place, it being occaſioned by the parts of the earth being irregularly heated and cooled, by the action of volcanoes, which decompoſe or otherwiſe alter large maſſes of ferruginous ſubſtance, by earthquakes, which remove ferruginous bodies from their original places, and we may add alſo, by the *aurora borealis*; for though we are as yet ignorant of the cauſe of that ſurpriſing phænomenon, it is however certain, that the magnetic needle has been frequently diſturbed when the *aurora borealis* appeared very ſtrong.

The magnetic needle, therefore, being neceſſarily affected by thoſe cauſes, it ſeems unneceſſary to have recourſe to other hypothetical cauſes which are not eſtabliſhed on actual experience.

In order to exemplify this explanation of the variation in a familiar manner, I made the following experiment, with the account of which I ſhall conclude this paper. Four earthern veſſels were diſpoſed round the magnetic needle, two near its ſouth, and the other two near its north pole, but not at equal diſtances. In one of thoſe veſſels there was placed a natural magnet, the ſecond contained ſeveral ſmall bits of magnetic ſteel mixed with earth; and in each of the other two there were put about four ounces of iron filings. Things being thus diſpoſed, and left undiſturbed for about half an hour, the needle remained unaltered. Then the pieces of magnetic ſteel and earth were ſtirred with a ſtick, in conſequence of which the needle was agitated. After this, ſome diluted vitriolic acid was poured upon the filings in one of the veſſels, the action of which attracted the needle that way; but whilſt the needle remained in that ſituation, ſome diluted vitriolic acid was poured upon the iron filings in the other veſſel, which ſtood on the other ſide, in conſequence of which the needle went back again towards its former direction. Whilſt the effervеſcences were going on in the two veſſels, the magnet in the firſt veſſel was heated by means of boiling water, which occaſioned another alteration in the direction of the magnetic needle; and thus, by altering the ſtate of the ferruginous ſubſtances in the veſſels, the needle's direction was altered, in evident imitation of the natural variation.

T. CAVALLO."

SIR, *June 5.*

"THE advantages which mankind derive from a judicious application of the more uſeful and obvious principles of natural philoſophy and mixed mathematics to the mechanical arts are, perhaps, no where more apparent than in the Weſt Indies. As this may appear an extraordinary aſſertion to many of your readers, I beg leave to adduce a few inſtances in ſupport of it. The making of ſugar, rum, and indigo are no other than *chemical* proceſſes. The conſtruction of ſugar and corn mills, cotton-gins, engines for raiſing water, and other machinery, requires no ſmall ſkill in the practical parts of *mechanics* and *hydraulics*. The ſtrength of rum is aſcertained by *hydroſtatics*. Metallic *conductors** preſerve the buildings from the effects

* Having mentioned *conductors*, it may not be amiſs to take notice of ſome phænomena lately obſerved at Barbadoes, which may probably be referable to electricity. The evening before the great hurricane in 1780 was very calm. At ſun-ſet the weſtern ſky was overſpread with clouds of a very uncommon appearance. They formed a beautiful kind of vortex of red and orange, at the zenith, and from thence diverged, in alternate ſtreaks of the ſame colours, till they reached the horiſon, where they extended 70 or 75 degrees. The colours were vivid and well defined; and the whole phænomenon was extremely beautiful. If the clouds had been in motion, and their ſubſtance ſufficiently attenuated, they would have nearly reſembled the *aurora borealis*. The hurricane itſelf was attended with a continued blaze of lightning; and probably with thunder, though it was impoſſible to hear it for the ſuperior and confounding roar of the tempeſt. There have been ſeveral earthquakes in Barbadoes *ſince* that great cataſtrophe, though none had been felt for many years *before* it, perhaps not ſince the year 1755, when the ſhock which proved fatal to Liſbon was felt in the north of Sweden, at the city of Morocco, in Barbadoes, and on board the ſhips navigating the intervening ocean, all nearly at the ſame inſtant

effects of lightning. From *natural hiſtory*, aided perhaps by *chemiſtry*, the Weſt Indians hope for a method, if not of exterminating, at leaſt of repreſſing, the ravages of thoſe immenſe ſwarms of inſects which have ſo often laid waſte ſome of the fineſt iſlands within the tropics, deſtroying the ſugar canes, cotton-ſhrubs, fruit-trees; in a word, all the valuable productions of the ſoil, and even the floors, roofs, and furniture of the houſes. This laſt is by far the moſt important of Weſt Indian *deſiderata*; and, conſidering the tempting rewards which await the diſcovery, it is ſurpriſing that few or no philoſophers have ſtudied the nature of thoſe inſects with an immediate view to their extirpation. Mr Smeathman, indeed, in the philoſophical Tranſactions of 1781, gives a moſt curious, and, I believe, faithful hiſtory of the termites; and, among other ſpecies, of the *termes arborum*, or wood-ant; but ſays nothing of their extirpation, which, however, is without much difficulty, effected by arſenic. It ſhould ſeem therefore, that the deſtruction of the ſugar-ant, the caterpillar, and the grub, commonly called the borer, is by no means to be regarded as a deſperate attempt. It is true, indeed, that as the wood ants keep together in a body, building their neſts, or rather hives, in houſes and decaying trees (with the particles of the wood they deſtroy), they are more eaſily extirpated than the other inſects which are ſcattered over the fields.

For the invention or improvement of theſe and many other machines and proceſſes, the legiſlatures of the iſlands have, from time to time, granted patents, accompanied ſometimes with liberal premiums. The Society of Arts, &c. in Barbadoes, have generouſly laboured to promote the ſame valuable ends; and it is but doing that reſpectable body juſtice to add, that they have manifeſted a laudable zeal for the advancement of uſeful knowledge in general. In the year 1784, they propoſed the following well-known, curious, and, I may add, important problem; directing the candidates for the prizes to ſend in their propoſitions and names before the 1ſt of December laſt; but as, in all probability, the problem is not yet ſolved, it occurred to me, that a re-publication of it may poſſibly attract the notice of ſome of the juſtly celebrated philoſophers of this country, and may induce them to attempt to ſolve the problem, or, at leaſt, to ſhew that no ſolution of it is to be expected. Your giving it a place, therefore, will much oblige, Yours, &c.

BARBADENSIS.

Gent. Mag.

of time. *(See Natural Hiſtory of Earthquakes.)* During one of the late earthquakes, the Rev. Mr Dent ſecretary to the Society of Arts, &c. a gentleman of undoubted veracity, was walking near his houſe, along with another gentleman, and they were both electrified at the firſt inſtant of the ſhock. There was a ſtorm at Barbadoes in September laſt, preceded by phænomena ſimilar to thoſe which uſhered in the great hurricane, and attended with a fiery meteor. From theſe, and, perhaps, other phænomena which might have eſcaped obſervation, it would appear that the atmoſphere there has undergone ſome conſiderable change, the nature and cauſe of which muſt be left to the inveſtigation of the learned.

PREMIUM *by the Society of Arts, &c. in Barbadoes, for Standards or Scales to aſcertain Taſtes and Smells.*

THOUGH the infinity of ſpace, and the eternity of time, are incomprehenſible to our finite ideas; the induſtrious reſearches of men have reduced almoſt all viſible and tangible objects, by the arts of geometry, aſtronomy, and mechanics, to be ſubject to rational menſuration.

By the periodical revolutions of the celeſtial bodies, by the viciſſitudes of day and night, and by the oſcillations of a pendulum, we have a very practicable admeaſurement of time.

The ancient Greeks have left us rules for the accurate meaſurement of the acuteneſs and gravity of muſical tones; and the moderns have been as methodically accurate in the diviſion and notation of muſical time.

The illuſtrious Newton has determined the number and proportions of the primary colours to be agreeable to the diatonic diviſion of the muſical ſcale; and lately, an ingenious mechanic (Thomas Hatton) under the auſpices of the London Society of Arts, has diſcovered, if not an invariable ſtandard for weights and meaſures, at leaſt a very meritorious approximation to that effect.

And although many kinds and ſpecies of things are practically diſtinguiſhed by the knowledge of their ſpecific gravities, and other generic qualities, which chemiſtry has, by analiſation, diſcovered; yet

yet many other ſuch diſcriminating ſtandards are ſtill wanting: for while the aforeſaid diſcoveries fall chiefly within the provinces of our ſenſes of ſeeing, hearing, and feeling, the objects of the other two ſenſes, of ſmelling and taſting, have been ſo far neglected, that no language has yet words to diſtinguiſh them in any degree proportioned to their number, variety, and utility.

Therefore the Society of Arts, &c. in Barbadoes propoſe to give to any perſon of any nation, who ſhall diſcover to them a mode of diſtinctly aſcertaining, by ſome ſcale or ſtandard, (ſimilar, analogous, or equivalent to the proportionate diviſion of the monochord in muſic, or to the priſmatical diſtinction of colours), whereby the progreſſive order and numeration of the primary *taſtes*, or of the primary *ſmells*, may be clearly deſcribed in apt words, and as demonſtrably diſcriminated and aſcertained, as the notes of muſic, or as the primary priſmatical colours, are; for either of each, the gold medal; or two gold medals for both; and for a fair approximation to either of each, the ſilver medal; or two ſilver medals for a fair approximation to both.

Candidates for theſe premiums are to direct their propoſitions (under any feigned names, together with their real names and addreſs, incloſed and ſealed up in a ſeparate paper, with their feigned names on the outſide), to the ſecretary of this ſociety, on or before the 1ſt of December 1786. Upon the adjudication of the premiums, the names of the ſucceſsful candidates will be publiſhed; and the others will be burned unopened.——By order of the Society, SAM. DENT, Sec.

LETTERS of the Late Mr STERNE.

[*Continued from p. 58.*]

LET. V. To —— ——.

Coxwould, Monday morning.

I Shall forgive the tardineſs of your paſſage hither, if it be true, as a ſtill ſmall voice of a York goſſip has informed me, that you repoſe, with your infirm limb, on a ſofa in Mrs ——'s withdrawing-room, and have your coffee and tea handed to you by her two daughters, and one of them has charms enough for the three Graces—and that they play on their harpſichord, and, with voices ſtolen from heaven, ſing duets to you, while you, ſtretched on damaſk, command, as it were, that little world of beauty and good ſenſe which ſurrounds you.

You cannot, my good friend, have known the good people with whom you are ſo happy more than eight and forty hours at moſt. Now I make this obſervation, merely to have the pleaſure of making another, which is—that you have learned the art, and a very comfortable one it is, of ſetting yourſelf at eaſe with worthy ſpirits, when you have the good fortune to meet them. Indeed, I may claim the credit of having taught you the maxim, that life is too ſhort to be long in forming the tender and happy connections of it. 'Tis a miſerable waſte of time, as well as a very baſe buſineſs, to be looking at each other, as an uſurer looks at a ſecurity, to find a flaw in it. No: if you meet a heart worth being admitted into, and you really feel yourſelf worthy of admiſſion, the matter is arranged in five hours as well as five years.

Hail! ye gentle ſympathies, that can approach two amiable hearts to each other, and chaſe every diſcordant idea from an union that nature has deſigned by the ſame happy colouring of character that ſhe has given them! But, *lucus a non lucendo*—I have received a kind of *diſh-daſh* ſort of letter from Garrick, out of which all my chemiſtry cannot extract a ſympathetic atom. I am glad, however, to have an opportunity of writing a ſhort anſwer to him, that I may addreſs a long poſtſcript to his *cara ſpoſa*.

I love *Garrick* on the ſtage better than any thing in the world, *except Mrs Garrick off it*; and if there is any one heart in the world I ſhould like to get a corner of, it would be her's. But I am too great a ſinner to do more than approach the portal of ſo much excellence—there to bend one knee at leaſt, and ejaculate at a diſtance from the altar.

I have often thought on what this ſpirit of idolatry, which is continually bearing me to the feet of ſome fair image or other, will do with me twenty years hence; and whether, after having had, during my younger days, a damſel to ſmooth my pillow, I ſhould find one, in my age, to put on my ſlipper. However, I need not trouble myſelf or you about theſe conjectures; for I well know, that there is not life in me to make the experiment.

This inſtant brings me a letter from your kind hoſteſs, who is determined not to let you go till I come to fetch you.—To-morrow, by noon, therefore, I ſhall embrace you, and her—and the damſels.

I am Yours, &c. L. STERNE.

OLLA PODRIDA, N° XIII.*

Character of Dr JOHNSON.

When a friend told Johnſon, that he was much blamed for having unveiled the weakneſs of Pope, "Sir," ſaid he, "if one man undertake to write the life of another, he undertakes to exhibit his true and real character: but this can be done only by a faithful and accurate delineation of the particulars which diſcriminate that character."

The biographers of this great man ſeem conſcientiouſly to have followed the rule thus laid down by him, and have very fairly communicated all they knew, whether to his advantage or otherwiſe. Much concern, diſquietude, and offence, have been occaſioned by this their conduct in the minds of many, who apprehend that the cauſe in which he ſtood forth will ſuffer by the infirmities of the advocate being thus expoſed to the prying and malignant eye of the world.

But did theſe perſons then ever ſuppoſe, or did they imagine that the world ever ſuppoſed, Dr Johnſon to have been a perfect character? Alas! no: we all know how that matter ſtands, if we ever look into our own hearts, and duly watch the current of our own thoughts, words, and actions. Johnſon was honeſt, and kept a faithful diary of theſe, which is before the public. Let any man do the ſame for a fortnight, and publiſh it; and if, after that, he ſhall find himſelf ſo diſpoſed, let him "caſt a ſtone." At that hour, when the failings of all ſhall be made manifeſt, the attention of each individual will be confined to his own.

It is not merely the name of Johnſon that is to do ſervice to any cauſe. It is his genius, his learning, his good ſenſe, the ſtrength of his reaſonings, and the happineſs of his illuſtrations. Theſe all are preciſely what they were; once good, and always good. His arguments in favour of ſelf-denial do not loſe their force, *becauſe he faſted*; nor thoſe in favour of devotion, *becauſe he ſaid his prayers*. Grant his *failings* were, if poſſible, ſtill greater than theſe; will a man refuſe to be guided by the ſound opinion of a counſel, or refiſt the ſalutary preſcription of a phyſician, becauſe they who gave them are not without their faults? A man may do ſo; but he will never be accounted a wiſe man for doing it.

Johnſon, it is ſaid, was ſuperſtitious. But who ſhall exactly aſcertain to us what ſuperſtition is? The Romaniſt is charged with it by the Church-of England man; the Churchman by the Preſbyterian; the Preſbyterian by the Independent; all by the Deiſt; and the Deiſt by the Atheiſt. With ſome, it is ſuperſtition to pray; with others, to receive the ſacrament; with others, to believe in revelation; with others, to believe in God. In ſome minds it ſprings from the moſt amiable diſpoſition in the world,—"a pious awe, and fear to have offended," a wiſh rather to do too much than too little. Such a diſpoſition one loves and wiſhes always to find in a friend; and it cannot be diſagreeable in the ſight of him who made us. It argues a ſenſibility of heart, a tenderneſs of conſcience, and the fear of God. Let him who finds it not in himſelf, beware leſt, in flying from ſuperſtition, he fall into irreligion and profaneneſs.

That perſons of eminent talents and attainments in literature have been often complained of as—dogmatical, boiſterous, and inattentive to the rules of good breeding, is well known. But let us not expect every thing from every man. There was no occaſion that Johnſon ſhould teach us to dance, to make bows, or turn compliments. He could teach us better things. To reject wiſdom becauſe the perſon of him who communicates it is uncouth, and his manners are inelegant,—what is it but to throw away a pine-apple, and aſſign for a reaſon the roughneſs of its coat? who quarrels with a botaniſt for not being an aſtronomer: or with a moraliſt, for not being a mathematician? As it is ſaid in concerns of a much higher nature, "every man hath his gift, one after this manner, and another after that." It is our buſineſs to profit by all, and to learn of each that in which each is beſt qualified to inſtruct us.

That Johnſon was generous and charitable, none can deny. But he was not always judicious in the ſelection of his objects. Diſtreſs was a ſufficient recommendation; and he did not ſcrutinize into the failings of the diſtreſſed. May it be

* This ingenious weekly production is now publiſhing at Oxford; and, though its internal merit almoſt ſuperſedes the neceſſity of recommendation, it may not be impertinent to point out to our readers, that the learned and ingenious author is countenanced in his undertaking by the aſſiſtance of ſome of the brighteſt ornaments of the univerſity, of which he is himſelf a valuable and reſpectable member. *Gent. Mag.*

be always my lot to have ſuch a benefactor! Some are ſo nice in a ſcrutiny of this kind, that they can never find any proper objects of their benevolence, and are neceſſitated to ſave their money. It ſhould doubtleſs be diſtributed in the beſt manner we are able to diſtribute it; but what would become of us all, if he on whoſe bounty all depend ſhould be "extreme to mark that which is done amiſs."

It is hard to judge any man, without a due conſideration of all circumſtances. Here were ſtupendous abilities, and ſuitable attainments; but then here were hereditary diſorders of body and mind reciprocally aggravating each other; a ſcrophulous frame, and a melancholy temper; here was a life, the greater part of which paſſed in making proviſion for the day, under the preſſure of poverty and ſickneſs, ſorrow and anguiſh. So far to gain the aſcendant over theſe, as to do what Johnſon did, required very great ſtrength of mind indeed. Who can ſay, that, in a like ſituation, he ſhould long have poſſeſſed or been able to exert it?

From the mixture of power and weakneſs in the compoſition of this wonderful man, the ſcholar ſhould learn humility. It was deſigned to correct that pride which great parts and great learning are apt to produce in their poſſeſſor. In him it had the deſired effect. For though conſciouſneſs of ſuperiority might ſometimes induce him to carry it high with man, (and even this was much abated in the latter part of life), his devotions have ſhewn to the whole world, how humbly he walked at all times with his God.

His example may likewiſe encourage thoſe of timid and gloomy diſpoſitions, not to deſpond, when they reflect, that the vigour of ſuch an intellect could not preſerve its poſſeſſor from the depredations of melancholy. They will ceaſe to be ſurpriſed and alarmed at the degree of their own ſufferings: they will reſolve to bear, with patience and reſignation, the malady to which they find a Johnſon ſubject as well as themſelves: and if they want words, in which to aſk relief from him who alone can give it, the God of mercy, and Father of all comfort, language affords no finer than thoſe in which his prayers are conceived. Child of ſorrow, whoever thou art, uſe them, and be thankful that the man exiſted by whoſe means thou haſt them to uſe.

His eminence and his fame muſt of courſe have excited envy and malice; but let envy and malice look at his infirmities and his charities, and they will quickly melt into pity and love.

That he ſhould not be conſcious of the abilities with which Providence had bleſſed him, was impoſſible. He felt his own powers; he felt what he was capable of having performed; and he ſaw how little, comparatively ſpeaking, he had performed. Hence his apprehenſions on the near proſpect of the account to be made, viewed through the medium of conſtitutional and morbid melancholy, which often excluded from his ſight the bright beams of divine mercy. May thoſe beams ever ſhine upon us! But let them not cauſe us to forget, that talents have been beſtowed of which an account muſt be rendered; and that the fate of the "unprofitable ſervant" may juſtly beget apprehenſions in the ſtouteſt mind. The indolent man, who is without ſuch apprehenſions, has never yet conſidered the ſubject as he ought. For one perſon who fears death too much, there are a thouſand who do not fear it enough, nor have thought in earneſt about it. Let us only put in practice the duty of ſelf-examination; let us inquire into the ſucceſs we have experienced in our war againſt the paſſions, or even againſt undue indulgence of the common appetites, eating, drinking, and ſleeping; we ſhall ſoon perceive how much more eaſy it is to form reſolutions, than to execute them; and ſhall no longer find occaſion, perhaps, to wonder at the weakneſs of Johnſon.

On the whole:—In the memoirs of him that have been publiſhed, there are ſo many witty ſayings, and ſo many wiſe ones, by which the world, if it ſo pleaſe, may be at once entertained and improved, that I do not regret their publication. In this, as in all other inſtances, we are to adopt the good, and reject the evil. The little ſtories of his oddities and his infirmities in common life will, after a while, be overlooked and forgotten; but his writings will live for ever, ſtill more and more ſtudied and admired, while Britons ſhall continue to be characteriſed by a love of elegance and ſublimity, of good ſenſe and virtue. The ſincerity of his repentance, the ſtedfaſtneſs of his faith, and the fervour of his charity, forbid us to doubt, that his ſun ſet in clouds, to riſe without them: and of this let us always be mindful, that every one who is made better by his books will add a wreath to his crown. Z.

Anecdotes

Anecdotes of PETER PINDAR, *Esq;*

THE lives of literary men are generally so little employed in the bustle of the world, that their characters are perhaps more properly deducible from the nature of their compositions, than from any observations of their conduct. The present subject, however, of our biographic notice has mixed so much with mankind, and has been distinguished for such an extensive intercourse with the various conditions of human life, that nothing of the usual barren uniformity of literary pursuits is to be deemed descriptive of his career; though indeed it must be acknowledged, that all representations of it, not furnished by himself, must necessarily be considered as partial and inadequate. The imagination of the poet must undoubtedly be formed by Nature; but if he wishes to render his art efficacious, and raise the estimation of mankind, he must turn his eyes diligently upon the works of his great benefactress, and the operations of human life, that this imagination may be stored with materials for her labours, and enabled to borrow illustrations from all that can give force and variety to her exertions. That the lively genius who at present engages our attention, has been liberally gifted in point of imagination, and that his original capacity has been enriched by wide and persevering industry, the multiplicity of new conceptions and variety of allusions observable in his works, will abundantly testify. But as most of our readers are probably as well acquainted with his productions as ourselves, they may perhaps chuse to exercise their own judgements on this head, and require some Anecdotes respecting the life of a man who has by novelty of imagery, boldness of satire, and force of poetical genius, so much signalized himself at this period. We will readily lay before them all that we have been able to procure respecting the private life of this extraordinary offspring of the Muses; and also make such references to his works as may tend to justify the very high opinion we profess to entertain of his abilities.

The gentleman then who has figured in the Poetical World under the appellation of PETER PINDAR, in reality bears the name of W—LC—T, and is descended from a respectable family in Devonshire. He was bred to the study of physic, and practised some time with success in Cornwall; but notwithstanding that he applied himself very seriously to his profession, a genius like his could not be restrained within the dull limits of formal business; he was therefore found frequently addressing the Ladies of Helicon. In this county he formed a connection with the late Sir William Trelawny, and followed his fortunes to Jamaica, of which island he was made governor during the administration of Lord Shelburne. At this place we find the Doctor at the summit of medical elevation, by being appointed physician-general to the island, enjoying and enjoyed by the lively inhabitants. If we do not mistake, the Doctor, during his residence in this island, was induced to enter into the clerical function, on a prospect of important preferment: but being disappointed, he relinquished the profession of a divine before his departure for England, and has never since resumed it. This circumstance of his life we understand honest Peter has always been unwilling to acknowledge; but as impartial Biographers, we think it our duty to reveal it to our readers. On his return to England, he re-assumed and pursued his original profession for several years; but chusing, as it is said he often has wisely declared, rather to live happy on *one* guinea than miserable on *ten*, he quitted the gloomy chambers of sickness for the chearful region of Parnassus. It is needless to observe what opportunity of penetrating into the character, and observing the weakness of human nature, the Doctor must have derived from his profession; and how far this might tend to assist him in his poetical pursuits. The Doctor's attachment to poetry, however, at last obtained such an ascendency over him, that though his repute as a physician was very high in his native county, and consequently productive of considerable emolument, he found it impossible to extinguish the poetic fervor: and as the confined sphere in which he moved in Cornwall could not afford sufficient materials to exercise, or sufficient entertainment to gratify a genius like his, he entirely relinquished his medical profession, and commenced his literary career in a place more adapted to his powers, the ample field of the metropolis. And here it must be observed, that the Doctor enjoyed an advantage seldom possessed by poets in general; for having some family-inheritance of his own, large enough to supply all the decent comforts of life, he was under no

necessity

neceſſity of courting the favour or ſubmitting to the controul of bookſellers; and was therefore enabled to give an unbridled indulgence to the bent of his genius, which ſeems vehemently to have directed him to ſatire; in which he has certainly equalled the firſt writers this country has produced.

It now becomes us to make ſuch references to the works of this verſatile author as may juſtify the high opinion we have declared of his genius; which indeed is of ſo Protean a kind, that it appears in almoſt every ſhape; and while one ſally of his fancy excites our admiration, another perhaps immediately occurs of ſo very different a ſpecies, that it is hardly poſſible to ſuppoſe they were both the progeny of the ſame mind. In one reſpect we confeſs, however, there is a drawback on our partiality to this author; and that ariſes from the freedom in which he has ſuffered his Muſe to indulge herſelf on the character of a Great Perſonage. Kings are characters that ſhould not be ſo ſlightly ſported with, for they are actually neceſſary to the peace and decorum of ſociety; which, beſides the ſolid ſupport of uſeful laws, derives conſiderable ſtrength from the reverence in which the firſt magiſtrate of a country is held by the generality of the people: for however juſt the cenſure, the character ſhould be ſacred; though, to the credit of our author, it muſt be acknowledged, that his effuſions ſeem more characteſed by good-humour than by the acrimonious ſeverity which diſgraces the lays of Churchill, and the Letters of the elegant but virulent Junius. There is, however, one circumſtance in the life of our author which, as it tends to the ſupport of a beautiful art, deſerves to be recorded. Let it then be mentioned, that to him is PAINTING indebted for OPIE. This great artiſt was found by our author in the mines of Cornwall, where his genius firſt diſcovered itſelf in ſuch rude efforts as might have paſſed unobſerved by a leſs intelligent eye than that of the Doctor, who ſaw in its roughest ſhape the excellence which has ſince expanded into ſuch importance.

As far as we have been able to trace the poetical career of our author, his works have appeared in the following order. His firſt production was an EPISTLE TO THE REVIEWERS, a compoſition of truly ironical and laughable ſatire. The next offſpring of his Muſe was LYRIC ODES TO THE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS, which, with all their merit, we muſt confeſs, in ſome of the ſtrictures, are deficient in candour, and appear to flow more from a love of ſatire than from a conviction of the demerits of the objects of his critical ſeverity. We dare cite *Mr Weſt* as an inſtance, who, though far from a perfect painter, was intitled to more reſpect from our author. His next work was LYRIC ODES on the ſame ſubject, with the ſame ſeverity and humour, and, we are afraid, with the ſame want of candour.

During the intervals of his Odaic effuſions our author produced THE LOUSIAD, a Mock-Heroic poem, abounding in wit, humour, and ſtrength; but at the ſame time defective in that reſpect due from a ſubject to his Sovereign*. Peter ſhould have recollected the old adage, That "Truth is not to be ſpoken at all times." Our author's next performance was his EPISTLE TO JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ; The ſubject was undoubtedly fair game, and fully juſtified the laſh of his *Juvenalian* ſeverity. This Poem, for novelty of imagery, ſtrength of ſatire, and glow of poetry, may rank with any production in our language. The next labour of his pen was BOZZY AND PIOZZI, a juſt ridicule of vain and ignorant biographers. After this appeared ODE UPON ODE, in which Kings, Laureats, Lords, Ladies, Knights, Fidlers, and *Amateurs*, are treated with moſt unmerciful ſeverity. To this ſucceeded AN APOLOGETICAL POSTSCRIPT, ironically juſtifying the wanton ridicule of the preceding publication; and which indeed may be conſidered as a witty repetition of his ſatirical offences. The next work in order, as well as

* The foundation of The Louſiad was a diſcovery made by his Majeſty one evening at ſupper of a *ſomething* on his plate that had green peaſe on it. We have endeavoured to detect the object that created ſo much diſguſt. From the beſt information, we find it to have been a *hair* from the human head; which PETER by a *licentia poetica* converted into a LOUSE. Thus much happened in conſequence of his Majeſty's diſcovery, viz. the cooks, ſcullions, &c. &c. were forced to ſubmit to the dreadful operation of ſhaving, to the number of fifty, and great was there diſpleaſure thereat. This we can vouch for; but whether 'tis a *proper* ſubject for the poet's ridicule or not, is a queſtion that may admit of ſome controverſy.

we can recollect, was the *Second Canto* of the LOUSIAD, breathing the ſame ſpirit of ridicule, replete with the ſame novelty of imagery, and ſtrength of numbers. Peter Pindar's laſt production is intitled, INSTRUCTIONS TO A CELEBRATED LAUREAT, poſſeſſing a vein of ironical wit and humour equal if not ſuperior to any of his publications.—Thus have we given a catalogue of the labours of our author, whoſe poetical verſatility is ſuch, that we find a difficulty where moſt to admire him; whether he laſhes with *Juvenal*, ſneers with *Swift*, laughs with *Butler*, ſighs with *Tibullus*, or tells a tale with *Fontaine*. *Europ. Mag.*

Trial of Dr JOHN ELLIOT.

ON Monday, July 16. John Elliot was tried, at the Old Bailey, for maliciouſly ſhooting at Miſs Boydell.—[The extraordinary occurrence which occaſioned this trial, happened between one and two in the afternoon of July 9. As Miſs Boydell, niece to Mr Alderman Boydell, accompanied by Mr G. Nicol, bookſeller, were walking up Prince's ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, a perſon came behind them, and ſuddenly fired a piſtol ſo cloſe to the Lady's ſide as to ſet fire to her cloak, yet ſhe received no other hurt than a ſlight contuſion on her ſhoulder.]

Mr Garrow opened the proſecution in a long ſpeech, in which he ſtated, as a thing creditable to the country, that aſſaſſination was a crime uncommonly rare, and that when it occurred it demanded the moſt ſerious and deliberate attention from a jury. That if the plea of inſanity ſhould be ſet up, a plea, which if it were well made out, was the moſt effectual in bar of puniſhment, it became the jury to inquire minutely into the circumſtances, and to be ſatisfied of the fact. This could be proved only by previous inſtances—by the general tenor of the perſon's conduct—for it would not be enough to ſay that he had committed one act, which, from its atrocity, might be called deſperate, and therefore inſane. Neither the proſecutors nor himſelf came there to urge them to the conviction of the unhappy man at the bar, if any proof of inſanity ſhould be eſtabliſhed; but they would require more than the ſimple fact that he had endeavoured to accompliſh an object, or to wreak vengeance by wicked means, to ſatisfy them of his inſanity; eſpecially as they would find that he had deliberately determined, and contrived the means to take away the life of an accompliſhed, reſpectable lady. He then enumerated the evidence which he ſhould bring.

Mr George Nicol, bookſeller to his Majeſty, ſwore, that in walking up Prince's ſtreet in company with Miſs Boydell, he heard the loud exploſion of a piſtol cloſe to his ear. It was ſo near, and the concuſſion of the air ſo ſtrong, that it ſtruck his ear like a blow. He turned round, and ſeeing the priſoner quite cloſe to him with a piſtol in his hand, which afterwards however turned out to be two piſtols ſtrongly tied together; he ſeized him by the throat, and ſaid, "Are you the villain that fired?" The man ſaid he was, and a footman coming up at the ſame moment, either wrenched the piſtols out of his hand, or took them up as he dropt them: that then, having ſeen the lady taken into a ſhop, he went with the priſoner to Juſtice Hyde's. In going there he expreſſed great joy at what he had done, and in particular ſaid, that now he ſhould die in peace, as he had ſent the Lady before him; that two more piſtols were found in his pocket, apparently loaded to the muzzle, and thoſe Mr Nicol delivered into the hands of Juſtice Hyde, and had not ſeen them ſince. That during the examination, a lady came into the office and ſaid, ſhe was happy to find that Miſs Boydell was not dangerouſly wounded; upon which the priſoner, claſhing his hands together, ſeemingly in an agony of diſappointment, exclaimed, "Is ſhe not dead!"—and from this time, and during the continuance of the examination, he burſt into a torrent of abuſe againſt the lady, the Alderman, and his family. That almoſt one half of the lady's cloak was burnt, and that there were two marks on her gown, juſt below the ſhoulders, which ſeemed to correſpond with the marks of the piſtols as they were tied together.

A ſurgeon ſwore, that Miſs Boydell had two contuſions juſt below the ſhoulder-blade, which correſpond with the marks on the gown, and which evidently proceeded from blows received from ſome hard ſubſtance. Being aſked, if piſtols loaded with bullets diſcharged ſo near the body could have made ſuch marks? He ſaid, he did not know; but it was certain, that a piſtol put quite cloſe home to any reſiſting body, and diſcharged ſo as not to have the aſſiſtance of the air, loſt much of its force.

Juſtice Hyde ſaid, that about a quarter of an hour after Mr Nicol had withdrawn, a perſon who called himſelf Thomas Brown,

Brown, and whom he obſerved in converſation with the priſoner, came to his office, ſaid he came from Mr Nicol, and deſired to have the piſtols, which he accordingly delivered to him. He could not find this Brown, nor did he know him. He ſwore that the piſtols were loaded to the muzzle, and that the paper wadding being broken in the ramming of the bullets down, he clearly ſaw the lead of the bullets.

Mr Silveſter, counſel for the priſoner, attempted the plea of inſanity; but the proof did not come up to the ſatisfaction of the court. The gentlemen examined as to his inſanity were Dr Simmons, phyſician to St Luke's hoſpital, and Mr O'Donnel, apothecary. The Doctor ſaid, he had known the priſoner more than ten years; and that for ſome time paſt he had conſidered him as inſane. The Doctor had obſerved, that from being one of the mildeſt and moſt inoffenſive men he had ever known, he had gradually become irritable and paſſionate, very unequal in his ſpirits, and fond of maintaining ſtrange inconſiſtent opinions. Dr Simmons particularly mentioned a letter he had received from the priſoner in the month of January laſt, on the light of the celeſtial bodies, and which contained a paſſage that had ſtill more confirmed him in his opinion of the deranged ſtate of the unhappy man's intellects. This letter had been ſent to him with a view to its being preſented to the Royal Society; but the Doctor had declined giving it in, as thinking it too viſionary and inconſiſtent: a part only of the letter was read to the court; and the paſſage which the Doctor pointed out particularly to their attention was, that in which the author aſſerts, that the ſun is not a body of fire, as hath been hitherto ſuppoſed, "but that its light proceeds from a denſe and univerſal aurora, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the ſurface [of the ſun] beneath; and yet be at ſuch a diſtance aloft as not to annoy them. No objection, ſays he, ariſeth to that great luminary's being inhabited; vegetation may obtain there as well as with us. There may be water and dry land, hills and dales, rain and fair weather; and as the light, ſo the ſeaſon muſt be eternal; conſequently it may eaſily be conceived to be by far the moſt bliſsful habitation of the whole ſyſtem." To this paſſage the Recorder objected, that if an extravagant hypotheſis were to be adduced as a proof of inſanity, the ſame proof might hold good with reſpect to ſome other theoriſts.

Mr O'Donnell, who had ſucceeded Dr Elliot in his ſhop, was the next witneſs called. He ſaid, he had known him about two years and a half; and that during the whole of that time he had conſidered him as inſane; that he was violent and paſſionate in the extreme, and often without any cauſe; that he was oftentimes in high and extravagant ſpirits, and at others deſponding and melancholy. He had often mentioned his opinion of him to different friends.

Mrs Vaughan of Prince's-Street, at whoſe door the piſtol had been fired, appeared, to ſay that no bullets had been found; and that ſhe did not believe the piſtols contained any.—The priſoner ſaid nothing for himſelf, and appeared to be very weak and faint.

The Recorder was beginning to ſum up the evidence; and he ſtated, that it was neceſſary that the jury ſhould be convinced that one or both piſtols were loaded with ball; that at leaſt one of them was fired, and fired at the lady. That it was done wilfully and maliciouſly, was clear and manifeſt, on the teſtimony of three concurring witneſſes. It was evident, firſt from the exultation, and afterwards the diſappointment, expreſſed by Elliot, as well as by the declarations, that his intention was to take away the life of the lady; that he had deliberated on the fact, and had coolly prepared the means. But it was for them to inquire, whether, in the anxiety incident to ſo horrid a project, he had not either blundered in the loading, or had choſen the wrong pair of piſtols; for if they were not convinced that one or both of them was loaded with ball, they muſt acquit the priſoner. Here one of the jurymen ſaid, "Surely, my Lord, nothing can be more clear, than that the piſtols were not loaded with ball." On this the Recorder ſaid, if they were all of this opinion, it was needleſs for him to enumerate the evidence in defence of the priſoner.

The jury, after ſome conſultation, brought in a verdict, Guilty of Shooting; but they do not find that there was ball. On this the Recorder directed them to acquit the priſoner; which they did. —The Recorder ordered the priſoner to be detained, to be tried for the aſſault. He has ſince ſtarved himſelf to death. [p. 363.]

NEW BOOKS.

The Office, Powers, and Juriſdiction of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and Commiſſioners of Supply. In Four Books. By Robert Boyd, LL. D. 2 *vols.* 4*to.* 1*l.* 10*s. boards.* Sold by the Author, by Balfour, Edinburgh, and by Murray, London.

THIS uſeful Work, which is dedicated to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, Treaſurer of the Navy, the Doctor ſays in his Preface, "is the fruit of much labour and induſtry.—The ſubjects treated are various, and the author has laboured to reduce them to ſome degree of unity. The Work is divided into four books: The *firſt* contains an enumeration of the various *ſubjects* concerning which juſtices of peace have juriſdiction by their commiſſion, or by ſtatute. The *ſecond* is employed in explaining the *nature* and *extent* of their juriſdiction. The *third* regards the powers conferred upon juſtices of peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply, whether exerciſed ſeparately or jointly. The *Fourth* and *laſt* gives an account of the juriſdiction conferred upon juſtices of peace in Scotland, ſince the period of the Union, with regard to matters of exciſe and cuſtoms.

This method is new.—Thoſe authors who have hitherto treated of the powers and office of the juſtices of peace, have arranged their works in the form of a dictionary. Some reaſon may, perhaps, be required for departing from the general plan, and the author ſhall give his reaſons.

He wiſhed to unite two things, which, upon the common plan, were not only ſeparated, but could not be other than inſeparable. He wiſhed to unite the advantage of continuity of peruſal with the advantage of conſulting occaſionally. The *firſt* he has endeavoured to effect, by throwing his work, as far as he could throw it, into a ſyſtem; the *ſecond*, by ſubjoining a copious index, deſigned to ſerve the ſame purpoſe as an alphabetical arrangement of the ſeveral ſubjects; and he hopes, that, by theſe means, he has avoided the harſh and uncouth appearance of a mere dictionary, while he has, at the ſame time, preſerved all its utility. Occaſional conſultation will be equally eaſy; and the continued peruſal of the work will not be obſtructed by thoſe breaks and interruptions, which impede the march of the reader, and which nothing but the effervescence of a zeal for knowledge can ſurmount.—

No work upon the powers and offices of the juſtices of peace in Scotland has hitherto appeared but one, and that is comprehended within the compaſs of a few pages. It is the production of Mr Forbes, who has written ſeveral tracts on the law of Scotland, and was publiſhed about the beginning of this century. All that it contains belonging to the ſubject, is a very ſhort abſtract of the two principal Scottiſh ſtatutes concerning juſtices of the peace, and ſome obſervations concerning the exciſe and cuſtoms, which are now almoſt altogether obſolete.—England has, in this reſpect, been more fortunate. The firſt author on this ſubject is Mr Lambard, who wrote in the reign of Eliſabeth; Dalton ſucceeded him; others of leſſer note have followed. Laſt of all, though not the leaſt, came Burn, an author whoſe amplitude of intellect embraced the whole ſyſtem of laws regarding juſtices of peace. The powers of the Engliſh and Scottiſh juſtices are ſo interwoven, ſo intimately blended, that the juriſdiction of the latter cannot poſſibly be explained without a thorough knowledge of the juriſdiction of the former. For this knowledge the author gratefully owns himſelf indebted to the labours of Dr Burn. His works have rendered that path eaſy, which might otherwiſe have been impaſſable, and illuminated what, but for them, might have ſtill remained involved in utter obſcurity.—

The general ſcope of this work (continues our author), is to exhibit the whole powers of the juſtices of peace, both as derived from Scottiſh and Britiſh ſtatutes, and alſo from thoſe Engliſh ſtatutes, which, in conſequence of the treaty of Union, reſpect equally the powers of juſtices in both parts of the iſland. To this there is, beſides, joined the juriſdiction conferred by the commiſſion of the peace. All theſe ſubjects are endeavoured to be ſo explained, as that a clear view of the juriſdiction of juſtices of peace in this part of the united kingdom may be obtained, with a general view, at the ſame time, without which the other cannot be underſtood, of their juriſdiction throughout the whole realm.—This is the deſign of the work; and if the one ſhall be found to correſpond with the other, in that caſe, this publication, joined with the complete

plete and perſpicuous ſyſtem of Dr Burn, will have delineated the whole code of the juſtice of peace laws now exiſting in Great Britain.—A conſiderable portion, likewiſe, of this work is employed in detailing and explaining the powers conferred by ſtatute upon the commiſſioners of ſupply.—

If, in the execution of this work, the author has failed; if blemiſhes ſhould ſtand forward to offend the eye of criticiſm; if he ſhould be thought to have ſaid too much, or to have ſaid too little; if any thing obſcure; if any thing ill arranged; if any thing redundant; if any thing not ſufficiently explained, (and the author is afraid that ſome, or all, of theſe faults may be pointed out), ſhall be found, notwithſtanding the care that has been taken to prevent them;—let it be remembered, that the author has adventured upon a new and unexplored craft, which no Scottiſh Author has hitherto viſited, and of which one only got even a glimpſe, while, from the paſſing view he took of it, it was not in his power to tranſmit to poſterity any accurate chart of its various bearings and relations. This taſk, accordingly, which it was neceſſary ſhould fall upon ſome one, the author has ventured to atchieve; and he hopes the danger of the enterpriſe will afford ſome excuſe for any defects in the execution."

To the foregoing extracts from the Doctor's Preface we ſhall add the Contents, which will give a pretty general view of the nature of this publication.

CONTENTS. *Book I.* Of the ſeveral objects which fall under the juriſdiction of the juſtices of peace, whether by commiſſion of the peace or by ſtatute.—Tit. 1. Of the origin and conſtitution of juſtices of peace.—Tit. 2. § 1. Of the powers conferred upon juſtices of peace by the parliament 1617; and, § 2. by parl. 1661.—Tit. 3. Of the office of conſtables of the juſtices of peace by theſe ſtatutes.—Tit. 4. Of the legal precautions uſed for preventing breaches of the public peace.—Tit. 5. Of ſome peculiar breaches of the public peace, under the three different heads of *Sedition*, *Affrays*, and *Riots*.—Tit. 6. Of impriſonment, with an analyſis of the ſtatute 1701, and of the *Habeas Corpus* act.—Tit. 7. Of vagabonds or vagrants, with an account of the origin of the people called Gypſies.—Tit. 8. Of the poor, containing obſervations in favour of a legal and conſtitutional eſtabliſhment for charity foundations.—Tit. 9. Of foreſtalling and regratting.—Tit. 10. Of weights and meaſures, containing a detail of the various ſtatutes for their regulations, from the earlieſt periods of our law in both parts of the kingdom, down to the preſent time.—Tit. 11. Of the game-laws.—Tit. 12. Of planting and incloſing.—Tit. 13. Of irregular marriages, with an examination of the ſtatute 26th Geo. II. commonly called the marriage-act.—Tit. 14. Of certain offences againſt religion and morality. § 1. Of blaſphemy and profanenes. § 2. Of the violation of the Sabbath. § 3. Of witchcraft.—§ 4. Of drunkenneſs.—§ 5. Of Fornication.—§ 6. Of duelling.—*Volume Second*—Tit. 15. Of Gaming.—Tit. 16. Of ſoldiers, containing an account of the riſe of ſtanding armies in Europe, the regulations of the mutiny acts, and the ſeveral Scottiſh ſtatutes now in force as to the levying and management of ſoldiers.—Tit. 17. Of the powers of juſtices of peace with regard to the plague.—Tit. 18. Of their powers reſpecting manufactures.—Tit. 19. Of their powers regarding felonies, with an inquiry into the origin and meaning of the term *felony*, and obſervations upon our criminal law.—*Book II.* Of the manner in which the juſtices of peace exerciſe their juriſdiction, together with an account of their juriſdiction in civil cauſes.—Tit. 1. Of the juriſdiction of the juſtices by the commiſſion of the peace.—Tit. 2. Of the powers of a ſingle juſtice of the peace.—Tit. 3. Of the powers of two or more juſtices of peace.—Tit. 4. Of the juriſdiction of the ſeſſions of the peace, with an inquiry concerning the trial by jury in the *lectiones dolicta*.—Tit. 5. Of the civil juriſdiction of juſtices of peace, and an inquiry concerning the competency of prorogating their juriſdiction; alſo, an account of the origin of warrants *de meditatione fugæ*, and powers of the juſtices reſpecting theſe warrants.—Tit. 6. Juriſdiction of conſtables.—*Book III.* Of the powers and juriſdiction of the commiſſioners of ſupply, whether exerciſed ſeparately or in conjunction with the juſtice of peace.—Tit. 1. Of the origin and conſtitution of the commiſſioners of ſupply, together with an account of the origin of taxation in Europe, and remarks upon the neceſſity of an invariable canon of taxation, as now eſtabliſhed, both in England and Scotland, with regard to the land-tax.—Tit. 2. Of making

king and dividing valuations, with obſervations upon nominal and fictitious votes.—Tit. 3. Powers of the commiſſioners of ſupply under the comprehending acts.—Tit. 4. Their powers regarding ſettling ſchools.—Tit. 5. Powers of juſtices of peace and commiſſioners of ſupply, reſpecting highways, bridges, and ferries.———*Book IV.* Of the powers of juſtices of peace with regard to exciſe and cuſtoms. Introduction, containing general obſervations upon the origin of exciſe and cuſtoms.—Tit. 1. Powers of the juſtices of peace in matters of exciſe.—Tit. 2. Their powers with regard to the cuſtoms; together with forms of petitions, warrants, deliverances, ſummonſes, revenue-informations, forms of procedure in queſtions before the juſtices, &c. under the ſeparate titles treated of.

A reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers is prefixed.

Scoticiſms, arranged in alphabetical order, deſigned to correct impropriеties of ſpeech and writing. 2s. *ſewed.* Creech, Edinburgh; Cadell, London.

THE author of this work, whoſe name is not mentioned, introduces it with the following Advertiſement.

"A liſt of Scoticiſms, if tolerably complete, would be of uſe to the people of this country. The following is incomplete in many reſpects; and may be very much enlarged by one who attends to theſe matters: for which reaſon blank ſpaces are left, which the reader may fill up at his leiſure.

The former edition being all given away, (for none of the copies were expoſed to ſale), I have been deſired to reprint the pamphlet, and to *publiſh* it, with additions and amendments.

When Mr (now Sir John) Sinclair was preparing for the preſs his *Obſervations on the Scottiſh Dialect*, he wiſhed to ſee this collection, and did me the honour to adopt many of my remarks. Thoſe of his, which in return I have taken the liberty to borrow, have an aſteriſk *ſubjoined* to them. [vol. 44. p. 257.]

His plan and mine are different. Mine is nothing more, than to put young writers and ſpeakers on their guard againſt ſome of thoſe Scotch idioms, which, in this country, are liable to be miſtaken for Engliſh. With reſpect to broad Scotch words I do not think any caution requiſite, as they are eaſily known, and the neceſſity of avoiding them is obvious.

To prove a phraſe to be bad is not always ſo eaſy, as to prove that a phraſe is good: and therefore, in a performance of this kind, ſlight faults ſhould not be ſeverely cenſured. It is poſſible I may have marked as improper ſome words for which good authority might be produced. But, where the purity of language is concerned, it is, in *my* opinion, more ſafe to be too ſcrupulous, than too little ſo.

At preſent, perhaps, I may be the more inclined to this rigid way of thinking, from having obſerved, that, of late, there has been a ſtrange propenſity, in too many of our people, to debaſe the purity of the language, by a mixture of foreign and provincial idioms, and cant phraſes; a circumſtance, which has in other countries generally preceded, and partly occaſioned, the decline of learning, and which of courſe muſt be matter of regret to thoſe who wiſh well to Britiſh literature.

I knew a gentleman, who thought the coining of a new word a proof of genius. This opinion ſeems to have become prevalent. If it be true, Horace was a dull fellow, who coined only one; and Virgil not much better, who made but three or four: and Julius Ceſar and Demoſthenes muſt have been ſtill greater dunces; having never (ſo far as is known) ſought to diſtinguiſh themſelves in this way, even in a ſingle inſtance. They thought they did their country a ſervice, by ſpeaking the language of their fathers, and diſcouraging the introduction of a new one. When greater writers and ſpeakers ariſe in this country, I ſhall not object to their taking greater liberties.

There is a time, when languages, as well as men, arrive at maturity; and when that time is paſt, alterations are commonly for the worſe. Our tongue was brought to perfection in the days of Addiſon and Swift: but has now loſt not a little of its elegance, particularly in the articles of ſimplicity, vivacity, and eaſe. Every unauthoriſed word and idiom which has of late been, without neceſſity, introduced into it, tends to its debaſement: and every attempt to diſcredit ſuch words and idioms will be praiſed, or at leaſt pardoned, by the judicious critick. *Edinburgh.*"

As a ſpecimen of the book we inſert the Scoticiſms under the two firſt letters of the alphabet, and, an exerciſe to young Scotch people.

"A.

The *abbacy* of Melroſe.—The abbey.

Abbacy

Abbacy in Eng. denotes the rights or powers of an abbot.

The *Aberdeen's* Journal.—The Aberdeen Journal. In this connection *Aberdeen* is an adjective; and Engliſh adjectives have no caſe, gender, or number. No body ſays *the London's Gazette*, or *the Edinburgh's Advertiſer*. Yet *the Aberdeen's Journal* is a common phraſe in the north of Scotland.

More *as* that.—More than that. I would rather go *as* ſtay.—Rather go than ſtay.

Allenarly—Only.

Anent.—With regard to: concerning.

Annualrent.—Intereſt: annual intereſt.

Angry *at* him.—With him. One is angry *at a thing*, and *with a perſon*. But this is not uniformly attended to, even by good writers.

He was *amiſſing*.—Miſſing.

I aſked *at* him.—I aſked him: I aſked of him.

I ſtuck *among* the ſnow; *among* the clay.—In the ſnow; in the clay. *Among* in Eng. has a reference to that which may be numbered.

Of money and moveables I loſt *altogether* about fifty pound. In all. *Altogether* is *completely*, without reſtriction or exception.

Almoſt never.—Seldom or never. *Almoſt nothing*.—Little or nothing.

An *aſbet*. Fr. *aſſiette*.—A plate, at table.

To *appreciate*.—To appraiſe: which ſome Scotch people confound in the pronunciation with *apprize*.

He came *again* him.—Againſt.—Vulgar Eng.

To *abort*.—To miſcarry, to have an abortion.

I have nothing *ado*, or nothing elſe *ado*.—To do. Ado is a noun, and ſignifies buſineſs, buſtle, difficulty: and we cannot ſay, I have nothing buſineſs, &c.

What *airt* is the wind in?—How is the wind? From what quarter does it blow? *Airt* or *Aird*, in this ſenſe, is Erſe.

To accuſe one of a crime, is much better than to *accuſe one for a crime*. Yet the latter may be found in Swift.

To *adduce* evidence.—To bring evidence. See *militate*.

B.

Butter and bread.—Bread and butter. In all ſimilar phraſes *bread* has the precedency; as bread and milk, bread and cheeſe, &c.

He will be the *better* of a ſleep.—Better for.

I behoved to go.—It behoved me to go. This verb is always impersonal, and muſt have *it* before it; but is ſeldom uſed except in ſolemn ſtyle. Its place may be ſupplied by *muſt*, *was obliged*, &c.

There is beef on the *by table*.—Side-board, ſide-table. Side-board is the common term.

He was dreſſed like a clergyman in a gown and *bands*, or *pair of bands*.—In a gown and band.

I would die *before I would* break my word.—Rather than break.

By gone, *by paſt*.—Paſt. Shakeſpeare has *Gone-by*.

Big coat.—Great-coat.

The Scots confound boar and bear. A bear is a rough, ſhaggy, unwieldy animal. A boar is a male ſwine.

Baxter, *brewſter*, *dyſter*, *webſter*.—Baker, brewer, dyer, weaver. But maltſter, ſpinſter, punſter, ſongſter, tapſter, &c. are Engliſh.

A *bit bread*, a *bit paper*.—A bit of bread, a bit of paper.

He walked at the *burial*.—Funeral. Burial is the act of burying.

I fear I ſhall be *behind*, i. e. not arrive in time.—Late, too late.

When we ſay *man and beaſt*, the phraſe may comprehend the whole animal creation. On other occaſions, the word *beaſt* denotes an animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man. But the Scots often apply it to birds, inſects, and fiſhes: as, the *cock* is a noiſy *beaſt*; the *ſpider*, a filthy *beaſt*; the *ſhark*, a terrible *beaſt*. Of beaſts, the mouſe is one of the leaſt, the elephant one of the greateſt.

The glaſs is *broke*.—Broken.—Broken, written, &c. are participles. Broke, wrote, or writ, &c. are preterites; as, he broke the glaſs, he wrote or writ the book. This is not always attended to by Engliſh writers, but it deſerves attention.

The prepoſitions *below* and *under* are not ſtrictly ſynonymous. *Below* is lower in place, inferior in excellence, or unworthy of. *Under* has ſeveral meanings, one of which is *Beneath, ſo as to be covered or hidden*. He wore armour *below his cloaths*; he hid his money *below ground*; are therefore improper, though Scotch writers have ſaid ſo. It ſhould have been, under his cloaths, under ground.

Black ſugar.—Licorice juice. The inſpiſſated juice of licorice. Sugar is made of the juice of the ſugar cane.

My watch is *behind*—*before*.—Slow—Faſt—are better.

I have been *badly* for some time.—Ill, sickly, in bad health, valetudinary. *Poorly* is used as an adjective in the same sense, I think improperly. In some parts of the country, they say, in the same sense, *tenderly*; which is a double Scoticism. See *Tender*.

My *buckles* are not *marrows*.—My shoe-buckles are not fellows. *Marrow*, in this sense, may be found in very old English, but has long been obsolete.

Bursar, in Eng. is the treasurer of a college. In the Scotch universities, *bursar* is a student who, for a certain number of years, enjoys a small exhibition or allowance, called in Scotland a *burse* or *bursary*. Dr Johnson says, that the Scotch *bursars* have these exhibitions from presbyteries. He must have been an intelligent Scotchman who told him so!—A student who has no *bursary* is, at Aberdeen, called *a libertine*: a strange misapplication of the term, whether we consider the ancient or the modern use of it."

"An Exercise.

When Paris was in his *twentieth and fourth* year, three goddesses are said to have *waited of* him, as he was *laying* on the side of a mountain; each of whom promised him some good thing, if he would pronounce her the fairest. He gave judgement *in favours* of Venus. Soon after he went to Greece, where he *see'd* Helen, the *prettiest* woman of *these* days, who was *married on* Menelaus King of Sparta. This Helen *has been* a very worthless woman; for, without *thinking shame*, she went off with Paris, taking with her *severals* of her attendants, and much wealth: and yet Menelaus was a good natured man, and she could not pretend that he had ever *disabused* or *maltreated* her. Though *difficulted* how to act, he did not succumb under her misfortune; for he knew he could not be the *better of* that. He sent *timeous* notice to his brother Agamemnon; who *summonsed* all the neighbouring princes to a conference, *anent* the injury done by Paris. After having *deliberate* long, and heard Menelaus *narrate* the whole affair, and *adduce* evidence sufficient to *instruct* his affertions, they saw, that, *conform* to the notions of honour which then prevailed, it was *simply impossible* to *evite* a war. *These* who were present chose Agamemnon for their leader; and undertook to cause the other princes, *how soon* they could meet with them, *homologate* the choice: for my *share*, said Menelaus, if I had it in my *offer* to have the chief command, I would decline it. Letters were *wrote* to every city of Greece; Paris was abhorred for his ingratitude to a King who had behaved to him with the utmost *discretion*, the *whole Greeks* were made soldiers, none were *exeemed*; even the *tender* and the old behoved to serve, *notwithstanding* of their infirmities: and they who refused were *incarcerated*, and not LIBERATE till long *thereafter*. And the people were the more incensed at this injury, *that* there had been an old grudge between the Asiaticks and Europeans, as *Herodot notices* in the beginning of his history; *where*, if I *mind* right, he *condescends upon* other *iniquous* proceedings, not unlike the crime of Paris, which we may well imagine would not be forgotten on this occasion. But, if the following story be true, I must, for my share, blame the Greeks for their cruelty, as well as the Trojans for their injustice. A poor Trojan, who was a *widow*, and a very *tender man*, had been ten months or *thereby*, an *indweller* in Sparta, and was now ill with a *chronical sore head*, much *distressed* with an inward *trouble*, and so *dull*, that he could not hear a word, they grievously *maltreated*, though he *pled* his innocence, and they had nothing *relevant* to urge *again* him. They mounted him on an old *stammering* horse, which threw him into the *water of Eurotas*; and while he cried out, "Help me, or *I will* be *lost*, O what *will I* do," they, *in place of* assisting, only laughed at him. Nay, *more as that*, they *cut out his hair*, and burned all the *victual*, both barley and *corn*, that was growing in his field; and, after thus destroying his *corns*, and *discharging him from* ever appearing in Sparta again, they turned him out, with nothing but a woman's *shirt* upon his back, though there was a *storm of snow lying on the ground*; and though he had a right to the benefit of a *mortification*, which had lately been *mortified* at Sparta, for the relief of poor strangers. Never was *misfortunate* man so *misguided* as he. Wherever he went, people held their noses, as if they had *felt* a bad smell: and, *without dubiety*, he must have died *for* cold, as well as for want of *meat*, if a shepherd, whose whole flock was forty sheep, whereof fifteen were *hogs*, had not taken him in; for which he was first *challenged* by his neighbours, and afterwards *quarrelled* by the Ephori. The Trojan soon after *severed*, and *took the pox*, in which he *roved*,

ced, and was very ill *to guide*; and when he died, which happened at *Whitſunday*, the ſhepherd buried him at his own coſt, though he could ill ſpare the money, which he *deburſed* on that occaſion."

"Theſe idioms are thus huddled together, by way of exerciſe, to young Scotch people, who may have been reading this pamphlet. But the Engliſh reader will not ſuppoſe, that people of education in North Britain ſpeak ſo uncouth a dialect. Many of them uſe a correct phraſeology. Yet I fear there may be ſome (in the lower and middle ranks there are many thouſands) who would read this exerciſe, without ſuſpecting that there is any thing exceptionable in the ſtyle of it."

The London Medical Journal. vol. 8. part 2. for 1787. 8vo.

Art. 1. An account of the means employed on board his Majeſty's ſloop Weaſel to preſerve the health of the crew during a voyage to Africa and the Weſt Indies, with a reply to ſome remarks lately publiſhed by M. Chauffier, ſurgeon at Dijon. Communicated in a letter to Dr Simmons by Mr Leonard Gilleſpie, ſurgeon in the navy, and late aſſiſtant ſurgeon to his Majeſty's naval hoſpital at St Lucia.

The preſervative means here deſcribed were ſo judiciouſly and ſucceſsfully employed, that we think it right to give them in the author's own words:

"His Majeſty's ſloop Weaſel," ſays he, "ſailed from England for the coaſt of Africa in February 1778, put into Teneriffe, where a quantity of wine was ſent on board for the uſe of the ſhip's company, and from thence proceeding on her voyage, touched at Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leona, Cape-coaſt Caſtle, and at the different factories on the ſlave coaſt as far down as Widah and the Gulph of Benin.

As the rainy ſeaſon commenced ſoon after her arrival on the coaſt, her crew was inevitably expoſed to thoſe periodical rains ſo dangerous to European conſtitutions: to obviate their ill effects, a quantity of bark had been ſupplied to the ſurgeon previous to the ſhip's leaving England.

On rainy days, when the ſhip was at ſea, each ſeaman, on coming upon deck for his four hours watch, was ordered to ſtrip to his trowſers, in order to preſerve his ſhock, &c. dry, to put on when he ſhould come off deck; he had then a doſe of bark in wine adminiſtered to him, and the ſame was repeated when he was relieved; he then dipped himſelf in a tub of ſea water*, rubbed himſelf dry, put on his dry clothes, and went below.

When the ſhip was at anchor, and it was found neceſſary on rainy days to expoſe the people, by ſending them in boats, the ſame ſalutary diſcipline was obſerved.

Wine was ſerved in lieu of ſpirits as long as the ſtock laſted. The greateſt care was uſed to preſerve the births clean and well ventilated; ſcraping, waſhing with vinegar, and correcting the humidity between decks by means of fires, were practiſed. A ſick birth was formed under the forecaſtle†, and care was taken to keep the ſick ſeparated from thoſe in health.

By ſuch laudable care and attention on the part of the commander‡, ſurgeon ‖, and other officers, this ſhip, with a complement of 125 men, arrived in Engliſh Harbour, Antigua, in the month of October, without a ſick man on board, having had very few on her ſick liſt during the voyage, and having buried but one man ſince her departure from England. This, when compared with the ſtate of health enjoyed by Captain Cook's crew during his ſecond voyage, will not appear by any means extraordinary: but let us ſee the ſtate of health on board a ſhip on the ſame ſtation, in which the ſame ſalutary precautions were not obſerved, and we ſhall then be able to form a juſt eſtimate of the importance of means which may be uſed for preſerving the health of ſeamen on ſickly ſtations.

* The precaution of wetting with ſea-water, after having been expoſed to the heavy rains in hot climates, is founded on the experience of the inhabitants of thoſe countries, who dread very much the ill effects of rain-water externally applied, and have learnt to obviate them by immerſion in ſalt water.—Dr Lind, in his "Eſſay on the Diſeaſes of Europeans in hot Climates," recommends this practice. I have known ſpirits externally applied, prevent the catching cold after being wet.

† The neceſſity of this regulation had been fatally experienced on board the Weaſel, on the ſame coaſt, in the year 1769, when an epidemic fever made its appearance two or three days after an infected perſon had been received on board.

‡ Captain Lewis Robinſon.

‖ Mr William Telford.

The

The Minerva, a frigate of 32 guns, ſailed from England for the coaſt of Africa a few days previous to the ſailing of the Weaſel. Unfortunately, her allowance of bark had not been ſent on board, but was put on board the Weaſel, in order to be conveyed to her when the ſhips ſhould meet on the coaſt; but that did not happen, and of courſe there was no bark iſſued to the Minerva's ſhip's company. What precautions were uſed, or neglected, on board the Minerva, I am unacquainted with; but it is certain that, when ſhe arrived at Sierra Leona, the third or fourth ſtation for men of war in running down the coaſt, a great proportion of her ſhip's company was ill of a fever; and the commander, who was himſelf affected with the reigning epidemic, the conſequences of which proved fatal to him, convinced of the danger, to thoſe under his command, of perſiſting to remain on the coaſt with a ſickly ſhip's company, bore away for the Weſt Indies; where, after burying a number of men, this frigate arrived in a condition ſo wretched, that ſhe fell an eaſy prey to an enemy's frigate."

Art 3. A caſe of mortification of the leg, by Mr Joſeph Brandiſh, ſurgeon at Alceſter, in Warwickſhire, communicated in a Letter to Mr Henry Cline, ſurgeon of St Thomas's hoſpital, and reader of anatomy in London; and by him to Dr Simmons.

For the reflections of Mr Brandiſh on this caſe, we ſhall refer our readers to the work itſelf; but, as a matter of great curioſity, we ſhall preſent them with the fact he has related, which is as follows:

"Thomas Warner, aged 15 years, of Grafton, a village near Alceſter, in February 1778, was pricked by a thorn, in the great toe of his left foot, which in four days became conſiderably inflamed. A fluctuation being diſcovered on the under part of the toe, an opening was made, and about a drachm of bloody matter diſcharged. On the ſixth day he was very feveriſh, the foot was much inflamed, and the toe next the little one was livid, and had loſt all ſenſation. In three weeks the mortification had extended to within four inches of the knee, where it ſtopt; and, in ten days after, a complete ſeparation was effected, the tibia and fibula coming away entire, leaving the integuments and muſcles four inches long from the knee, forming a large cavity, where the bones had been ſituated. This happened within leſs than five weeks from the time of the accident; during which period fomentations and poultices had been applied to the limb, and the bark given in large quantities.

The cavity in the ſtump gradually filled up, and the wound was perfectly healed in ſeven weeks after the ſeparation of the limb, forming as good a ſtump as when amputation has been performed in the uſual place below the knee."

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Thy louſe in "epic ſtrains ſhall ever live:"—
Thy wit and fun "deſcend to diſtant times,
And rapt poſterity retound thy rhimes;
By future beauties ſhall each tome be preſt,
And, like their lap-dogs, live a parlour gueſt." Vid. p. 13

For the Firſt Canto, ſee vol. 47. p. 503.

An apologetic Poſtſcript to "Ode upon Ode;" or a Peep at St James's. By Peter Pindar, Eſq; 4*to.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Kearſley.

PETER apologiſes chiefly for continually making kings his theme. Eternally, ſays he,

——Of kings I dream——
As beggars, every night, we muſt ſuppoſe,
Dream of their vermin in their beds;
Becauſe, as every body knows,
Such *things* are always *running* in their heads.

Maſter Peter's apology will not much conciliate matters with thoſe who are offended at the licentiouſneſs of his muſe; but what will perhaps better anſwer his purpoſe, it will add to the entertainment of his admirers. Here we have, among other ſtrokes of humour, a ſtory of *the* APPLE DUMPLIN *and a* KING, which can never fail to ſet the table in a roar; but it will never procure him a dumplin in the royal kitchen. M.

Inſtructions to a celebrated Laureat; alias, The Progreſs of Curioſity; alias, A Birth-day Ode; alias, Mr Whitbread's Brew-houſe. By Peter Pindar. 2*s.* 6*d.* Kearſley.

REally, Peter, this is to much—for Thomas Warton;—other ſhoulders may bear it;—we mean thoſe of draymen and dray horſes.

On which, quick turning round his halter'd head,
The brewer's horſe, with face aſtoniſh'd, neigh'd.

The

The brewer's dog too pour'd a note of thunder,
Rattled his chain, and wagg'd his tail for wonder.

Thy humour, Peter, is inexhauſtible. But thy ſatire ———. Put thyſelf in the ſtead of any parent, whether royal, noble, mercantile, mechanical, ruſtic, or even a parent of Botany Bay, and correct the ſeverities of thy 7th and 8th pages, as thou candidly, in thy 26th page, makeſt thy Sovereign correct himſelf:

True, ſaid the cautious Monarch with a ſmile,
From malt, malt, malt — I meant malt all the while.
Yes, with the ſweeteſt bow, rejoin'd the brewer;
A'nt pleaſe your Majeſty, you did, I'm ſure.
Yes, anſwer'd Majeſty, with quick reply,
I did, I did, I did—I, I, I, I.

Excuſe this little hint; for, with all thy ſaucineſs, thou art a deviliſh arch fellow. G.

To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you think the two following trifles, whoſe only merit is their ſubject, worthy a place in your Magazine, by inſerting them you may induce ſome abler pen to do it more juſtice, and oblige your conſtant reader, CELIA.

Upon reading Mr KNOX's View of the Britiſh Empire in 1784.

OH! by like patriotic zeal inſpir'd,
May Britain's Senate, King, and Sons be fir'd;
No mean contracted views their minds controul;
The wealth of Scotia muſt increaſe the whole.
Nor thou, O Albion! Scotia's wealth deſpiſe,
(Undug the diamond in oblivion lies)
Nor careleſs longer view the Dutch, the Dane,
Enrich their countries from OUR native main;
While languid, cruſh'd, fair Caledonia moans
Her tarniſh'd empire, and neglected ſons.
Alas! how oft with ſorrow have I trac'd
The uninhabited expanſe of dreary waſte;
* Whoſe wrong'd poſſeſſors, by oppreſſion driv'n,
Sought bitter bread beneath a diſtant heav'n.
But happier proſpects open to the eye:
No more exil'd, her valiant ſons ſhall fly;
No more obſcure in uſeleſs languor mourn,
Loſt to the State their talents might adorn:
A virtuous Senate ſhall their wrongs repair,
And fartheſt Thule bleſs its guardian care.
Haſte then! Oh haſte! the ſpacious lake unſluice,
Cut the Canal! bid thouſands ſpring to uſe.
Oh! hear the cries for ſons and brothers loſt;
In mercy ſave from future wrecks our coaſt.
So ſhall our ſons and woods your ſhores defend;
Our ſeas and lakes, your trade and wealth extend;
Our numerous herds to your rich meads be borne;
Our mountain treaſures your high fanes adorn
'Tis done! quick bore the mine, the quarry cleave,
Prepare the boat, the net and cordage weave.
Ah ſee! already thouſands ply the oar,
While Hope and Toil re echo from the ſhore,
† Wide fly the mighty valves, the veſſel heaves;
See the vaſt pine incumbent preſs the waves.
Crath falls the oak amid the mountain ſhade,
‡ Where 'erſt perhaps the human victim bled;
E'er Time and Freedom burſt the ſervile chain,
And bade Humanity with Reaſon reign.
Thy Senate, Albion, general bleſſings ſcheme,
And Pitt ariſe his Country to redeem.

* *Great numbers emigrated from the Weſt of Scotland and Iſles to America, for want of Bread.*

To Mr KNOX, *Author of the* View of the Britiſh Empire, *upon the exertions made by him and other worthy Patriots to promote the Britiſh Fiſheries*, 1787.

IF realiz'd at laſt the glorious ſcheme,
So long regarded as a fleeting dream,
To thee, O KNOX! even envy muſt confeſs
We greatly owe its progreſs and ſucceſs.
Thou, DEMPSTER, too, and each diſtinguiſh'd name,
Whoſe generous boſom feels the patriot's flame,
Far nobler praiſe deſerve than I can give;
But may you in your country's annals live:
See riſing towns proclaim your guardian care;
And mountain cots your wiſe protection ſhare;
Expanding ports the laden buſs receive;
And independent wealth enrich each wave;
Safe through the ſmooth canal the veſſel guide;
Defy the raging ſtorm, the adverſe tide
Then ſhall your virtuous breaſts with rapture glow,
Beyond the power of numbers to beſtow;
Induſtrious millions bleſs your name and race;
And future Patriots boaſt your ſteps to trace.
L—th Walk. CELIA.

† *Suppoſing the Canal cut through the Lochs, to the Murray Frith.*

‡ *Alluding to the Druidical Sacrifices.*

The TWELFTH of AUGUST.

ALL hail, fair Auguſt! welcome thy return
To ſportſman hardy. Now preſerving laws,
O'er muircock watching with as anxious care
As o'er the welfare of the human race,
Withdraw their aid: No more the feather'd kind
In ſafety dwell; the full-grown covey now,
But by unheeding herd or harmleſs flock,
Long undiſturb'd, are deſtin'd to their doom.

Now, when the nightly clouds, long ſtern o'ercaſt,
Are firſt illumin'd in the eaſtern ſky,
Forſake thy couch, and to the ſhaggy moſs
Repair in haſte, leſt, from their haunts, the birds,
By ſportſman early, be untimely driven.
But ah! beware, nor on the joyful night
Preceding that great day, let tavern lewd
Entice thee forth; thy hand unſteady elſe,
Thy eyes dim-ſeeing, and thy wav'ring gun,
Deceive thy hopes;—the gabbling muircock then
Flies off unhurt, and mocks thy harmleſs ſhot.

But when thy bounding pointer ſtiff'ned ſtands,
Arreſted in his courſe, and ſteady tells
The covey's near, with cautious ſteps advance,
And calmly wait their ſpringing noiſy riſe:
Nor headlong, where they thickeſt fly, thy fire
Pour precipitate; cautious, ſingle out
The, 'voted bird, and doom him to his fate.
This unobſerv'd, thy uſeleſs every ſhot
Or on the vacant air its fury ſpends,
Or glances harmleſs on their varied plumes.
Chief be thy aim the ſire, whoſe wary care
Preſerves the covey pack'd; or elſe to flight,
Outflies[illegible] and winding, leads with buzzing wings,
And baffles all the ſtation'd marker's ſkill:
Him make thy chiefeſt aim, and headlong bring
Him from his tow'ring flight. The tender poots
Are ſcatter'd wide, and fearful, ſitting cloſe,
Become the ſpaniel's or his maſter's prey;
Theſe follow out, nor let thy eager haſte
Engage thee in the ſearch of covey freſh:
Unus'd and ſhudd'ring at the noiſy gun,
Cloſe clapp'd they ſit, and, reeling in their flight,
Are quick brought down; or if, by perverſe fate,
Thy ſhot wide-erring, wanders from the mark,
Not far they fly, but ſtumble, terrified,
Among the waving heath, and, gaſping, wait
The ſhot that dooms them to their horrid death.
Not ſo the rev'rend cock; his wary wiles
Deceive the youthful ſportſman, and, now taught
By frequent danger, ſhuns the ſpaniel's ſet.
Nor to his pinions he for ſafety truſts,
But running various thro' the winding moſs,
Down with the wind, makes oft his 'ſcape on foot:
The cautious dog, unconſcious of the trick,
Stands pointed dead, and waits thy coming up.
Arriv'd at length, he ruſhes headlong forth,
And, madd'ning with ſuſpenſe, he thunders round
The haunt deſerted; calmer as he grows,
He tries the various outlets, and now found
The dabbled track, he roads the running cock.
Cloſe follow at his heels, and eager watch
His various turns: his frequent ſtops proclaim
The prey at hand: nor headlong let him go,
But check his keenneſs, elſe the wary cock
He quick o'er-runs, who, crafty, lets thee paſs,
And flies in ſilence from thy heedleſs back.
Or if too ſlow his track the dog purſues,
Thro' all the rugged moſs, his wheeling courſe;
He, ſtooping, bends; and now, the border gain'd,
On diſtant hilloc, galling to thy ſight,
He, clocking, ſits, from whence his haſty flight
O'ertops the ſummit of the neighb'ring hill.

But when the blazing ſun meridian ſhines,
And wearied Nature droops beneath the heat
Scorching, from heath reflected, to the burn
Deep and moſs-tinctur'd, bend thy weary way:
There, or the game waits thy inceſſant toil;
Or, wiſer far, the ſportſman's ſimple fare,
The bread, the cheeſe, the ſparkling brandy flaſk,
Regale thy palate, and the wond'ring clown's.
Unuſed he to ſee his fellow-men
Come from afar, admires thy gaudy garb,
And looks and wonders, and looks o'er again,
Till bolder grown, he ventures now to aſk
Of towns, of politics, of kings, and war;
Eager he liſtens to the marv'lous tale
In ſilent wonder, and with ſorrow hears
The crimes, the follies, and the pride of men;
The ſnuff, the quid, by thee at nought eſteem'd,
The ſip of brandy from the leath'ren cup,
Unus'd to him, give pleaſure in extreme.

Cal. Merc. H——O.

EPIGRAM.

TWO Lawyers, when a knotty cauſe was o'er,
Shook hands, altho' they'd wrangl'd hard before.
Zounds, ſaid the Client who was caſt, pray how
Can you be friends that were ſuch foes juſt now?
You fool, (ſays one), we Lawyers, tho' ſo keen,
Like ſheers, ne'er cut ourſelves—but what's be-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The States-General having deliberated on the memorial preſented to their High Mightineſſes on the 11th of July, by M. de Thulemeyer [p. 351.], from the King of Pruſſia, it was determined, That the envoy ſhould be informed that they have made repeated applications to the States of Holland, on the ſubject of what lately happened with regard to the Princeſs of Orange, without ſucceſs; and therefore muſt leave to the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland to anſwer the conſequences, as they, the States-General, would not in any wiſe be anſwerable on the occaſion.

This declaration has produced the thankful acknowledgements of his Pruſſian Majeſty, for the conduct their High Mightineſſes have hitherto obſerved in this unfortunate affair. His Majeſty does not doubt but that their High Mightineſſes will continue the ſame good offices, to procure, as ſoon as poſſible, the ſatisfaction the King has a right to require of the aggreſſors.

The anſwer of the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland to the memorial of the Baron Thulemeyer, has not had the ſame good effect with his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Their Noble Mightineſſes, ſay they, have too great a regard for his Pruſſian Majeſty, and his illuſtrious houſe, to ſuffer any attempt to be committed againſt the perſon of her Royal Highneſs, his ſiſter, the Princeſs of Orange, as ſtated in the memorial of Baron Thulemeyer; and that, on the other hand, their Noble Mightineſſes make no doubt but that his Pruſſian Majeſty will, on his part, allow of the like regard which is due from one ſovereign to another; and therefore, from his Majeſty's good intentions, they cannot doubt that the ſteps taken by their Noble Mightineſſes, to ſecure the peace of this country and its inhabitants, will not fail of meeting with their proper regard.

Their Noble Mightineſſes cannot think, that his Pruſſian Majeſty means, that her Royal Highneſs ſhould be exalted above the ſovereignty of the province; and therefore all the trouble ſhe met with in her journey to the Hague, ſo far as concerns the State, in this unforeſeen matter, cannot be conſidered as an attempt of injury or inſult to her perſon.

Their Noble Mightineſſes, profeſſing the higheſt eſteem for his Majeſty, make no ſcruple of declaring on their part, that the event troubled them; and they heartily wiſh it could have been prevented. And that it would have been more adviſeable in her Highneſs, inſtead of her unexpected return to this province, to have given their Noble Mightineſſes in ſome proper manner a previous advice of the ſame, and of her intentions; in which caſe their Noble Mightineſſes might poſſibly have deliberated upon the matter, and might have repreſented to her Highneſs reaſons againſt her journey, by expoſtulating with her Highneſs on the manner in which the Prince Hereditary Stadtholder had, in the month of September 1785, quitted the province with his family; and who, by repeated and manifeſt indignites offered againſt the ſovereignty of Holland, made it indiſpenſably neceſſary for the province to guard againſt his approach.

The impreſſion made by the contents of the declaration publiſhed by the Prince on the 26th of May laſt [p. 298.], in which all ideas of gratitude and dependence on this province was loſt ſight of, makes all that was relative between their Noble Mightineſſes and their preſent Stadtholder become very uncertain and fluctuating.

And, laſtly, the great diviſion in the minds of the people of the nation, in which the principal and moſt reſpectable part are engaged, in reclaiming their liberties by the unforeſeen aims of the Stadtholder, ſo violently taken againſt them, while another party inclinable to miſchief, and a thoughtleſs mob, have here and there ſcandalouſly abuſed the name of Orange, as a ſignal and token, thereby moſt dreadfully to make it a ſcene of uproar and deſolation.

And beſides theſe principal conſiderations for the peace of the province, *her Highneſs ought* to have known, that with reſpect to her intention of mediating or treating with the ſovereign, to ſettle the differences ſubſiſting, this object, though praiſe-worthy in its firſt inſtance, never could have produced the deſired effect; becauſe it is notorious to the whole nation, that her Royal Highneſs is not qualified with the requiſite impartiality for a Mediatrix; beſides its being non-effective, whilſt the Stadtholder perſiſts in his manner of thinking and acting manifeſtly againſt the ſovereign of this province.

The reſolution then goes on to ſtate the particulars of the arreſt of the Princeſs of Orange, which we have given [p. 350.], and concludes in theſe words:

"That all that has happened in this matter, ſo far as their Noble Mightineſſes are informed, was actually conducted in a very decent manner, without the leaſt ſhadow of an imperious treatment, or want of reſpect due to her illuſtrious perſon; in which caſe their Noble Mightineſſes would have thought themſelves authoriſed to inflict ſome penalty or reproof on the commiſſioners, whoſe conduct has more than probably prevented a popular diſturbance.

That their Noble Mightineſſes, with reaſon, aſſure themſelves, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, after receiving theſe details, will be convinced, that he has not been previouſly informed with impartiality concerning the matter mentioned in the memorial of the Envoy Thulemeyer; and that his Excellency Baron Thulemeyer be requeſted to aſſure his Pruſſian Majeſty, that their Noble Mightineſſes ſet the higheſt eſteem upon his Majeſty's friendſhip; and alſo of their regard and eſteem for the perſon of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange and Naſſau. And that they flatter themſelves to expect the ſame from the equity of his Majeſty; that he will not inſiſt, on their part, that they any ways neglect to take all the neceſſary ſteps which all ſovereigns are indiſpenſably bound to do, for the conſervation, quiet, and welfare of their citizens intruſted to their care; in as much as their Noble Mightineſſes can give his Pruſſian Majeſty the fulleſt aſſurances, that, in their final reſolutions on this matter, nothing will be moved but what will tend to the ſalutary views of the public tranquillity.

Reſolved, That as, according to the information given by the Envoy de Rhede, his Pruſſian Majeſty has alſo addreſſed himſelf on this matter to the Court of France, the penſioner ſhall be requeſted, and is hereby requeſted, to notify this reſolution to the Marquis de Verac, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ambaſſador at this Republic; praying him to lay before his Court the neceſſary informations; and finally, that copies of this reſolution ſhall be tranſmitted to the Lords the States of the other provinces."

This anſwer has produced the following paper:

A memorial preſented to their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, the *Lords States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland*, by his Excellency the Baron Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

"Noble, Great, and Mighty Lords,

The underwritten Envoy Extraordinary of his Pruſſian Majeſty has ſent to the King his maſter the reſolution which your Noble and Great Mightineſſes have remitted him, in anſwer to his memorial of the 10th of July, concerning the outrage committed on the perſon of the auguſt ſiſter of that monarch.

It was with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment his Majeſty learned that, inſtead of complying with his Majeſty's juſt demand, you have ſupported an evaſive anſwer by weak arguments. His Majeſty will not admit, that the pretended ignorance of the motives which carried her Royal Highneſs to the Hague, and the apprehenſion of a popular commotion, can ever excuſe the conduct of the commiſſion ſitting at Woerden. Such a ſuſpicion publicly announced is a new inſult. The word of the Princeſs, her ſolemn declaration, that her journey to the Hague was with the moſt ſalutary views, ought to have been a full conviction to the deputies of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes. If the people were penetrated with gratitude for the illuſtrious Houſe of the founders of their liberty; if the appearance of the auguſt Conſort of the Stadtholder had produced any demonſtrations of joy, ſo as to diſturb the public tranquillity; the means of ſuppreſſing it was ever in the power of yourſelves: beſides, the care with which her Royal Highneſs prevented the proofs of an imprudent zeal, in concealing from the public her intended arrival, was a freſh cauſe for the gratitude of government.

Is it at the Hague, Noble, Great, and Mighty Lords! is it at the place where every citizen ought to enjoy that full liberty eſtabliſhed by the wiſdom of your anceſtors, that a reſolution is taken, to refuſe the ſiſter of a great monarch, the conſort of a Prince who enjoys the greateſt dignities of your State, admiſſion into the province of Holland.

The King will not enquire into the right of reſiſtance which the commiſſion of Woerden attributes to itſelf upon this occaſion. His Majeſty will rather fix his attention on the manner it has been put in execution. The equipage of her Royal Highneſs was ſurrounded by ſoldiers;

diers; and her train was more like that of a priſoner of ſtate than of a great Princeſs, reſpectable for her illuſtrious birth, her noble qualities, her virtues, and for her ſentiments, which ſhe has always dedicated to the good of the Republic. Scarcely had her Royal Highneſs got to Schoonhoven, when guards were placed at every avenue of the houſe, and an officer even ſet in her apartment with a drawn ſword. Such ſhameful proceedings have made a deep impreſſion on the mind of the King my maſter, who looks on the injury as done to himſelf. It is by the expreſs orders of that monarch, that the underwritten again demands from your Noble and Great Mightineſſes an immediate and proper ſatisfaction for the inſult: and his Majeſty moreover enjoins me to inform you, that he will always inſiſt on this ſatisfaction; and that he will not be content with the diſcuſſion of actions by vague excuſes, nor admit of further delay. THULEMEYER."

Since the delivery of this memorial, all the officers of the troops cantoned in and about that duchy, have received orders to provide camp-equipage, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the firſt notice.

Utrecht, July 26. The army of the Prince of Orange, encamped a league from this town, having, within a few days, made a motion to the left, appeared to menace Vreeſwyck and Jutphaes, occupied by the troops of Holland, and thereby cut off the communication opened by the Leck with the province of Holland. In order to prevent this manœuvre taking place, the Rhingrave of Salm, who commands the garriſon of Utrecht, made a ſally in the evening, with a ſtrong detachment, in two columns, one of 300 men, commanded by himſelf in perſon; the other of 350, commanded by Colonel de Klernenberg. That commanded by the Rhingrave, finding it too dangerous to make an attack, returned without loſs. The other, compoſed of cuiraſſers, huſſars, and fuſileers of the legion of Salm, one company of the Regent of Palardi's infantry, 48 men of the Amſterdam regiment, and a detachment of the chaſſeurs burgeſſes, found at Soeſtdyck a detachment belonging to the regiment of Heſſe Darmſtadt, by whom they were repulſed with ſome loſs; and it was with difficulty they regained the garriſon, having loſt their guide, and been betrayed by the man who ſucceeded him.

GERMANY.

In conſequence of the addreſs of the Emperor [p. 351.] a general aſſembly of the States of all the Auſtrian Low Countries was held on the 18th paſt; the iſſue of which was, to name a deputation to be ſent to Vienna, as the Emperor deſired, and to yield to his Imperial Majeſty every thing which does not directly lead to the violation of their oaths. On this reſolution, the marching of troops was countermanded, and the execution of the new ſyſtem ſuſpended.

FRANCE.

Paris Aug. 6. This day the King held a Bed of Juſtice at Verſailles. The different members of the parliament and of the council arrived at half an hour after ten, and his Majeſty took the throne about eleven. After a ſhort ſpeech, in which he expreſſed regret at the neceſſity of any taxes, and his determined will that his edicts ſhould be regiſtered, he referred the parliament for a further explanation to the Chancellor. The Chancellor then expatiated, not only on the preſent urgent neceſſity for raiſing money for the exigencies of the State, but alſo on the propriety and juſtice of thoſe edicts which his Majeſty had recommended. Monſ. d'Aligre then roſe, and in a very nervous manner juſtified the conduct of parliament in their refuſal, declaring that his Majeſty had been deceived by his council reſpecting the neceſſity of any taxes, as well as the expediency of thoſe that were propoſed. Seeing that ſeveral ladies and different perſons had been admitted, who ought not to have been preſent on ſuch an intereſting occaſion, he forbore from prudence ſaying all that he ſhould have ſaid more on the matter, but hoped to have ſome more favourable opportunity of declaring to his Majeſty the real ſentiments of his ſubjects *. The Attorney General followed him in a very animated ſpeech, which he concluded by requeſting, that if the edicts muſt be regiſtered, they might be permitted to indorſe on the back of them, that they were regiſtered

* The Count d'Artois, brother to the King, is ſaid to have declared haſtily, "If I were King, you ſhould comply." To this the Preſident, bowing reſpectfully, replied, "If you were King, I ſhould ſay as I now do: My heart is the people's, my underſtanding is my own, and my head is the King's!"

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by the "expreſs command of his Majeſty." At length the two edicts for the territorial and ſtamp-tax were regiſtered, and the aſſembly then broke up.

Paris, Aug. 9. The parliament of Paris ſat on Tueſday, and entered on their journals a formal proteſt againſt the edict for the ſtamp-tax, ſpecifying, "That it had been regiſtered the day before by the expreſs command of the King, againſt the approbation and conſent of the parliament; that it neither ought nor ſhould have any force; and that the firſt perſon who preſumed to carry the edict into execution, ſhould be adjudged a traitor, and condemned to the galleys." The other parliaments of France have formed, as it is ſaid, the ſame reſolution.

Paris, Aug. 16. Yeſterday the parliament of Paris were by his Majeſty *baniſhed* to Troyes. The officers appointed to execute the King's orders received their inſtructions in the night, and with ſeveral parties of the French guards went early in the morning to the houſe of each member, to ſignify to him his Majeſty's commands, which were, that he ſhould immediately get into his carriage and depart for Troyes, without writing, or even ſpeaking to any body out of his own houſe. By this ſudden and ſecret manner of acting, the whole buſineſs was executed without any alarm to the people.

His Majeſty, to ſoften the rigour of this act to his people, has made a diſplay of many œconomical retrenchments in his houſehold: Five of his palaces—*Choiſi, La Muette, Madrid, Vincennes*, and *Blois*, are to be ſold by public *vendue*, or demoliſhed. Beſides this, all the houſes belonging to his Majeſty at Paris, except the *Louvre*, and the *Thuilleries*, are to be diſpoſed of. The Queen has made a retrenchment of nine hundred thouſand livres annually.

Saturday the declaration reſpecting the ſtamps, and the edict for a land-tax, were publiſhed.

[The ſtamp-duty bill in France extends to the following objects, viz. to letters, proviſions, nominations, patents, commiſſions, offices, charges or places under the King, Queen, or the Princes; to any employment conferred in the army, the navy, the law, the church, or the finances; to grants, privileges, conceſſions, honourable charges; to eccleſiaſtical preferments, immunities, &c. &c. All certificates, wills, receipts, bills of exchange, letters of credit, or any order on the treaſury, muſt be written on ſtamped paper; as likewiſe licences for carriages, lottery tickets, *Mont de Pietes**, policies or acknowledgements, letters uſually ſent to relations, friends, &c. with news of approaching marriages, or recent deaths; play-bills, muſic-paper, requeſts, memorials, juridical conſultations, briefs, petitions, remonſtrances, newſpapers, periodical publications, ſuch as journals, gazettes, mercuries, &c. &c. all muſt be publiſhed and circulated with a ſtamp-mark. This duty certainly embraces many objects not mentioned in ours; and no private agreements, or trifling ſums, can ever elude it, on account of there being a heavy fine in caſe of neglect or non-compliance.]

ENGLAND.

London, July 22. This day the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended, when nineteen convicts received judgement of death. Thirty-eight received ſentence of tranſportation; ten to be impriſoned and kept to hard labour in the Houſe of Correction; five to be impriſoned in Newgate; five to be whipped; and thirty were diſcharged.

London, July 30. This morning in the Old Bailey the following convicts were executed, Joſ. Williams, T. Collins, J. Jones, B. M'Coul, G. Brace, Ja. Mitchell, Dennis Harlem, Ja. Romain, T. Alger, J. Woodward, alias Gilbert Baggage. Williams was the firſt that has been executed for carrying fire arms and attempting to reſcue ſmuggled goods, made death by a late act of parliament.

Birmingham, July 28. A few days ago, a boat built with Engliſh iron by J. Wilkinſon, Eſq; of Bradley Forge, came up our canal to this town, loaded with 22 tons 15 hundred weight of its own metal, &c. &c. It is nearly of equal dimenſions with the other boats employed upon the canal. The thickneſs of the plates with which it is made is about 5-16ths, and it is put together with rivets, like copper or fire-engine boilers; but the ſtern-poſts are wood, and the gunwhale is lined with, and the beams are made of elm planks. Her weight is about eight tons; ſhe will carry

* A place where you recur to for pledging goods, or other portable effects. You pay at the rate of ten per cent. and at the end of the year the policies muſt be renewed by paying the intereſt, or elſe the goods are ſold. The ſurplus, however, is given to the owner.

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in deep water upwards of 32 tons, and when light ſhe draws about the ſame as a common wooden boat; viz. eight or nine inches of water.

London, Aug. 9. A very ſingular experiment is now making at the dock-yard of Mr Stalkouth, in the river Thames, in the line of naval architecture. A veſſel is conſtructed for a packet, whoſe whole bottom, the ſtern and head-poſt and keel-ſtern excepted, is wholly of copper, without planking of any kind whatever below the water's edge. The ribs are the ſame as in other veſſels, except in reſpect to ſize and thickneſs, being only five-eighth parts of the ſcantling uſual to ſuch veſſels of the ſame tonnage. Above the ſwale the planking is the ſame as in other veſſels, but rather of reduced thickneſs. The plates of copper are about an eighth of an inch in thickneſs, faſtened to each other with rivets, and ſoldered ſtrongly together in the manner of boiling utenſils. If this eſſay ſhould prove ſucceſsful, as it muſt be particularly advantageous to veſſels which require ſwiftneſs, ſome packets will be built for government in the ſame manner. The hint is taken from the iron works in Shropſhire, where a boat has been built in a ſimilar manner of iron plates, which is employed on the Birmingham canal.

On Wedneſday, Aug. 1. his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York embarked on board a common packet-boat at Calais, and, with his ſuite, arrived at Dover the ſame afternoon. His Royal Highneſs arrived at St James's on Thurſday a quarter before twelve, attended only by Col. Grenville in the ſame carriage; and Mr Paſcal, page to his Royal Highneſs, in a poſt-chaiſe.

Oxford, Aug. 9. Thomas White, for robbing Blenheim-houſe of a quantity of plate, to the value of more than 500l. part of which was purchaſed and melted down by a Jew in Houndſditch; and Charles Walter Wyatt, for ſtealing divers bank notes and bills of exchange out of letters, with which he was intruſted by virtue of his office under the poſtmaſter at Winey, were executed at this place according to a new mode, the more ſenſibly to affect the priſoners, who were made ſpectators of the melancholy cataſtrophe. A gallows and platform having been prepared within the walls of the caſtle, at twelve o'clock preciſely the proceſſion began, viz.

Six Sheriffs men, with javelins, two and two.
The executioner, bareheaded.
The two malefactors in white caps, and pinioned between the turnkeys, armed.
Redditch, a condemned criminal, but reprieved, guarded by the two conſtables.
The reſt of the felons two and two, alſo guarded to the place appointed for them near the gallows, where they were compelled to be ſpectators of this laſt and horrible ſcene.

The two criminals having aſcended the platform, before which there was a prodigious aſſemblage of ſpectators (no perſons being admitted within the walls but the conſtables, javelin-men, and other officers of the ſheriff on duty), they immediately delivered up their books of devotion, the cords were fixed, the caps pulled over their faces, and in little more than two minutes, having themſelves requeſted diſpatch, the platform ſunk, and the unhappy wretches were launched into eternity.

On Friday, Aug. 10. the diſagreeable news was received, at the Eaſt-India Houſe, of the ſhip Hartwell, Capt. Fiott, being totally loſt on her outward-bound voyage the 24th of May, off the iſland of Bona Viſta, belonging to the Portugueſe. The unfortunate event appears to have happened through want of proper diſcipline on board the ſhip. The loſs to the Company, the inſurers, and thoſe who had property in the Hartwell, is eſtimated at no leſs than 150,000l. Capt. Fiott, who commanded her, with the greater part of the crew, ſaved themſelves on the rocks on which the ſhip ſplit. The chief mate and 23 men fitted the long-boat, and proceeded to the Weſt Indies; arrived at St Vincent's on the 23d of June; took their paſſage to England from thence in the William, Capt. Young, who landed them at Portſmouth on the ſame day with Capt. Fiott.

Capt. Fiott and the purſer took their paſſage home in a Portugueſe; but meeting an Engliſh cutter at ſea, ſhe landed them at Portſmouth on Friday the 10th inſtant. The officers left at Bona Viſta are—Mr Criſp, 3d mate; Mr White, 6th ditto—Mr Nicholas Fiott, Mr P. Patriarche, Mr C. Willimot, Mr Boydel, Mr Price, midſhipmen,—Mr Jones, captain's clerk; with fifty-two of the crew.

The following particulars of the mutiny on board the ſhip appeared in the newſpapers:

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On the firſt beginning of the mutiny, the chief mate, Mr Charles Chriſtie, went forward for the purpoſe of ſecuring one of the ringleaders, who inſtantly drew a knife from his pocket, and attempted to ſtab him; luckily, through the activity of the mate, he avoided the blow, or he muſt inevitably have been killed, as the knife went through his waiſtcoat. In this ſituation, finding the mutiny ſtill increaſe, Capt. Fiott ſaw there was no other remedy than for him to riſk every thing;—and immediately went forward himſelf among all the mutineers, with a brace of piſtols in his hands, brought the culprit aft, who had ſo daringly attempted the life of his chief officer, and with the aſſiſtance of his officers, put him inſtantly in irons; during which the villain drew another knife that he had concealed, and made a ſecond attempt to ſtab the chief mate, and nearly accompliſhed his bloody ſcheme on the boatſwain, who was helping to ſecure him. A letter was after this preſented to Capt Fiott, ſigned with above ſixty names, couched in the moſt abuſive language, inſiſting on the diſcharge of the man in irons, and threatening the Captain, that if he did not inſtantly comply with their requeſt, they would releaſe him by force. Capt. Fiott and his officers were unanimous in their opinion not to releaſe him: the mutiny ſtill increaſed; and for three day sand nights before the loſs they were under the neceſſity conſtantly to remain armed upon deck; and even then, in order to keep the mutineers from coming aft, two of the quarter-deck guns were obliged to be loaded with grape ſhot, and pointed forwards. Fortunately for the Captain, all his officers, and ſome few others to whom he had intruſted fire-arms, ſtood by him with a ſpirit which merits every encomium; and by their perſeverance and unanimity only was his life, with many of their own, preſerved. Since the loſs, it has been diſcovered it was the intention of the mutineers to have murdered the Captain, and to have thrown him, with about eight and twenty more, overboard, that they might make themſelves maſters of the ſhip, and rob her of the ſpecie ſhe had on board—which attempt was to have been made the night after, had ſhe not been loſt in the morning!

A Court of Directors was held on Aug. 22. when after examining into all the particulars, they reſolved to diſmiſs the Captain and Chief Mate, and ſuſpend the Second Mate from the ſervice.

London, Aug. 23. The ſhip Truſbriton, Capt. Farrer, on his return from China, fell in north-weſt of the Scilly Iſlands, too near to clear the rocks by going to the ſouthward of them, as the wind then ſtood; the Captain was therefore compelled to ſteer to the weſtward, riſking all the dangers attending the chops of the Iriſh channel, or try the Northern Paſſage, between the Scillies and the Seven Stones. As the wind was to the ſouthward, he choſe this paſſage. Some of the inhabitants coming on board, the Captain ran along, very near the ſhore, which he found bold, clear of rocks, except very near the land, and a much ſafer navigation than it is on the ſouth ſide of thoſe iſlands. The world in general are ignorant of this; many ſhips have ſuffered by the ſuppoſition, that the paſſage is dangerous, and therefore avoid it at all hazards.—The Seven Stones bear north by eaſt, from St Martin's, about three leagues; the Wolfe bears eaſt ſouth-eaſt, half eaſt, about ten leagues; the Land's End bears eaſt twelve leagues. An eaſt by ſouth courſe carries you to the north of the Wolfe, as you leave the north-eaſt part of the iſlands, and will clear the Lizard; but the currents ſetting nine hours to the north, and only three hours to the ſouthward, it is moſt prudent to run to the ſouthward of the Wolfe. This rock is clearly ſeen, as well as the Seven Stones, even in the night, unleſs the weather is very thick and hazy.—On the north of the iſlands, St Helen's Sound is an excellent harbour, lying within Round Iſland; has from ſix to ten fathom water.—Tean's Sound has about five fathom; is a good harbour for ſmall veſſels.—St Martin's Bay, fifteen fathom, has good anchorage.

Some time ago a complaint having been made by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, that the uniforms worn by the commanders and officers of the Company's ſhipping too nearly reſemble thoſe of the officers of the royal navy, for whom they were frequently miſtaken, an alteration was made, by ſubſtituting a crimſon waiſtcoat and breeches, in lieu of white. [p. 357.] This alteration was ſignified to the Admiralty Board, and met with their concurrence; it was alſo ſignified to the Company's officers. They remonſtrated, but in very polite terms, againſt

againſt ſo material a change— a crimſon colour carrying an appearance of great warmth, in ſo hot a climate as the Eaſt.—The conſequence was, the making a ſecond alteration. The reſult whereof has been—the court, Aug. 2. re-conſidered the ſubject, and reſolved to adopt the undermentioned uniform, to be worn by the Commanders and Officers of ſhips in the Company's ſervice, in lieu of the one agreed to on the 29th of June laſt, viz.

The COMMANDERS,—Dreſs ſuit,—Blue coat, black velvet lappels, cuffs, and collar;—waiſtcoat and breeches deep buff;—the button yellow metal, with the Company's creſt engraved.——Undreſs,—Blue coat, without lappels;—waiſtcoat and breeches deep buff;—buttons as above.

The OFFICERS.—Blue coat, without lappels;— waiſtcoat and breeches deep buff;—buttons the ſame as the Commanders.——The Court have alſo recommended, that the embroidery be as little expenſive as may be.

The following circular letter has been lately ſent by the ſecretary of the treaſury to the chief magiſtrates at all the ſeaports throughout the kingdom, inſtructing them to convene a meeting of all the principal merchants, to conſider of ſome alterations in the Cuſtomhouſe department; of which the incloſed propoſitions form the baſis.

"SIR, My Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, having it in contemplation to make certain regulations in the department under the immediate directions of the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, for the general benefit of the trade and commerce of the kingdom of Great Britain; are deſirous to have the fulleſt information upon the ſubject before ſuch reformation is attempted, which can only be had from the mercantile body, who are moſt likely to be affected thereby. I am directed therefore by their Lordſhips to ſolicit you to call a meeting of the merchants, &c. reſident in your particular port and diſtrict, in order fully to conſult on the following propoſitions, which are a part of the intended alterations and propoſitions. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, G. ROSE."

"Prop. 1. Whether it would beſt anſwer the purpoſes of commerce, to make a total abolition of all fees paid to the officers of the cuſtoms, and to replace their emoluments by an annual fund eſtimated at 300,000l. which would require a duty of nine pence per ton on all veſſels at each clearance outwards?

Prop. 2. Whether it would be the beſt for the purpoſes of commerce, to aboliſh fees except thoſe on imports; and to replace their emoluments by a fund eſtimated at 75,000 l. to be raiſed by a propoſed duty of fivepence per ton each veſſel on every voyage. The duties in either caſe to be charged upon cargoes, as in the caſe of Ramſgate Harbour, fixed by act of parliament 22d. Geo. II. with exceptions (not yet aſcertained) for coaſting veſſels carrying lime, &c.?

Prop. 3. Whether it would be better for the purpoſes of commerce, to retain the fees, after having them regulated by an act of parliament fully explanatory for that purpoſe, to prevent demurs and abuſes of every kind?

Prop. 4. What hours of attendance would beſt ſuit the purpoſes of commerce? to be regulated alſo by an act of parliament."

All the perſons to whom the above letters are addreſſed are further deſired to collect the ſenſe of the merchants, in the freeſt and moſt unequivocal manner, with as much expedition as the nature of the caſe will admit: and to tranſmit their opinion to the treaſury-board.

Meetings are now holding at Hull, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, and other parts of the kingdom, for the above-ſpecified purpoſe.

A bill framed according to the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, attending as cloſe as poſſible to the opinions of the merchants collectively, is intended to be immediately framed, and brought into parliament at the commencement of the next ſeſſion.

SCOTLAND.

Mr Howard, who travels without ceaſing for the comfort of the miſerable, arrived at Glaſgow on July 30. He immediately viſited the priſon, and paid the higheſt compliments to the magiſtrates for their attention to the reformation of the priſoners, as well as to their accommodation. He likewiſe viſited the hoſpital, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the regularity and order eſtabliſhed there.

He arrived at Edinburgh on Aug. 4. and next day viſited the tolbooth of that city. He examined every part with the greateſt minuteneſs, and aſked a number

of queſtions at the priſoners. From what fell from himſelf, there is reaſon to believe he is far from being ſatisfied with the ſituation and cleanlineſs of the place. In the courſe of his viſitation he took down a number of notes in his pocket-book. He likewiſe ate a part of the priſoners bread, and, in order to aſcertain the particular quantity they were allowed daily, weighed ſeveral of their rolls in ſcales which he carries about with him. He ſaid it was now five years ſince he laſt viſited the priſon, and hoped, by this time, to have ſeen a new one built, which he would have much preferred to the South bridge. He recommended, in a particular manner, to have all the walls of the reſpective apartments thoroughly waſhed with lime and water, which, he ſaid, would add greatly to the wholeſomeneſs of the place, and might be done at ſmall expence. This the magiſtrates ordered to be done immediately.

An advertiſement, dated, General Poſt-office, Edinburgh, Aug. 8. appeared in the newſpapers, of which the following is the ſubſtance.

"The rider of the north-mail which was diſpatched from this office on the 5th inſtant, was attacked on the afternoon of the day following at the park-dikes of *Panmure*, about half way between *Dundee* and *Arbroath*, by two men who came out of a field of corn, one of whom took hold of the horſe, and preſented a piſtol to the rider, whilſt the other carried off the mail. Upon making ſearch for the mail, it was ſoon found, about half a mile weſtward from the place where the robbery was committed, and fortunately the whole contents *entire*. — Both the men wore their own hair; were of a black complexion. The man who took hold of the horſe had on a ſtriped duffle coat of a whitiſh colour; and the other, who carried off the mail, had on a browniſh coat much patched." A reward of fifty pounds is offered to ſuch as ſhall apprehend the offenders.

Glaſgow, Aug. 12. We had, on Thurſday night, from eight o'clock till near eleven, one of the greateſt thunder-ſtorms ever remembered in this part of the country. It came from the ſouth-weſt; and, as long as it continued at a diſtance, it exhibited a ſight truly grand indeed. The flaſhes of lightning were quick, and extremely vivid; and, as they ſtretched along a tweep of the horizon, they momentarily illumined all the objects below. However, it ſoon approached us with the moſt terrifying darkneſs; and the claps were ſo tremendous, that, ſeveral times, we thought the whole town was tumbling down about our ears. It was over before eleven o'clock, and did no damage, except ſtriking a houſe in Maxwell Street, and greatly injuring one at Finnieſtown, which I went to ſee on Friday afternoon. It is a ſtone houſe, ſtanding by itſelf, fronting the eaſt, and conſiſts of two flats and garrets. It is within a gunſhot of the Verville Glaſs Houſe, which, from its ſituation and height, was much more likely to have attracted the bolt. The lightning ſtruck the chimney top, on the north gabel, which it totally threw down, and juſt below, through a hole of two or three inches in diameter, it entered a garret, where a man, his wife, and three children were in bed. It ſhattered the wood work of the bed, forced a wooden partition, which ſeparated them from the ſtaircaſe, ſeveral ſteps down ſtairs, and demoliſhed a little brick party-wall, which divided their ſmall habitation. It did them no injury, except leaving two little marks, of the ſize of a ſmall cherry, on the chin of the youngeſt child. From the garret, it went through a hole juſt below the chimney, into the back-room juſt below, paſſed along a ſpit that was hanging vertically on the wall adjoining to the fore-room; and, leaving the point of the ſpit, it forced a hole immediately below it, through the wall, juſt oppoſite to which a woman was ſitting on a chair. It burned her ſo dangerouſly that her life was deſpaired of, and toſſed both her and her huſband off their ſeats, and tore up a great part of the floor of the room.

The back-room on the ground flat was entered by the ceiling, cloſe by the gabel, and near the fire place. Here it burſt open the door of a large cloſet in the wall, in which were ſeveral bottles of porter and other liquors, all of which it broke and tumbled on the floor; it alſo threw out the grate into the middle of the room, ſtruck a fine large dog ſenſeleſs for ſome minutes, then forced a large hole through the wall, about two feet from the ground, paſſed into a hen-houſe, and killed the only hen which was in the rooſt. A man and woman who were in bed in the room, juſt remember, that the dog, who had ſeveral links of a chain about his neck, ſtarted up with a terrible

terrible howl; and that when they had recovered from the fright into which they were thrown, they found him lying ſeemingly dead below a table. The ſtroke likewiſe viſited the kitchen. A frying-pan had a very neat hole, about the ſize of a piſtol-bullet, pierced through it. A pewter mug had ſigns of fuſion on its ſide: and a poor rabbit was killed below the maid's bed; at the foot of which the lightning had made a hole through the ſtone-wall nearly four inches in diameter. Every pane of glaſs in all the back-windows were ſhattered to pieces.

A committee of the directors of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce had a conference with the Lord Advocate, on Monday, Aug. 13. reſpecting ſeveral objects of great importance to the country, viz.

1. With regard to having paper, parchment, and vellum ſtamped at Edinburgh.—This would not only be of great convenience to the kingdom of Scotland, but would alſo promote the manufacture of theſe articles, which are now brought ſtamped from London many per cent. inferior to what is made in this country.

2. With reſpect to obtaining a law for puniſhing capitally the wilful ſinking of ſhips.—Several trials upon this point have been brought forward at Edinburgh, of which the moſt remarkable were that of Lampro in 1751, [vol. 13. p. 527] and of M'Iver, M'Callum, and Herdman, of notorious memory, in 1784, [vol. 46. p. 333. 389.] Though the crime was clearly proved in both caſes, and in the laſt to an extraordinary degree of villany, the only puniſhment was pillory and baniſhment. This crime is capital in England; but it is not yet ſo in Scotland. It is obvious how detrimental this may be to the commerce of this country. Petty theft is puniſhed with death; but fraud, perjury, and robbery to great extent, accompanied not unfrequently with murder, and all theſe crimes committed by the wilful ſinking of a ſhip, is only petit felony.

3. With regard to the wilful burning of houſes, and the practice of ſwindling.—Some few years ſince two men were convicted of burning their own houſes at the foot of Leith Walk, to defraud the inſurers, and they could only be puniſhed with baniſhment. Had this been done in a city, how many lives, and how much property might have been loſt?—The practice of ſwindling, or robbery, to large amount, under falſe pretences, is become ſo common, that ſome law ſeems neceſſary more effectually to check it.

4. With regard to the ſeizure or detention of valuable ſhips, for the fault of a ſailor having, unknown to the maſter or owner, ſecretly conveyed on board a few gallons of ſpirits, &c.—It is certainly right to puniſh ſmuggling; but it is ſevere to make the merchant liable in ſo high a degree for the folly of a common ſailor. Let the perſon offending be puniſhed by impriſonment, or in whatever way the law may appoint; but it is detrimental to commerce to puniſh the merchant for what he can neither foreſee nor prevent, and where it is obvious there could be no intention to defraud.

5. With regard to cuſtomhouſe-fees, coaſt bonds, cockets, &c.—It ſurely appears extremely unjuſt, that the trade of Scotland ſhould be laid under reſtrictions, and tedious forms and duties, which are not permitted in England, and many of which are contrary to law.

The country are undoubtedly much obliged to the Chamber of Commerce for their attention to its intereſts and proſperity; and every friend of Scotland muſt ſincerely wiſh them ſucceſs in their exertions, while they thus appear the ſupporters of good government, and of trade and manufactures.

The convention of delegates of the burgeſſes of Scotland, aſſociated for obtaining a reform in the internal government of the boroughs, continued their meetings on Thurſday the 16th and Friday the 17th of Auguſt, in the Magdalen Chapel, Edinburgh, and then adjourned till the firſt Wedneſday after the 12th Auguſt next year. The deliberations of the delegates, on the different circumſtances of the buſineſs before them, relating to the important and neceſſary object of reform, were conducted with a decorum, propriety, and unanimity, which reflects great honour upon every member of this aſſembly; and many of the ſpeeches were diſtinguiſhed with remarkable intelligence, elegance, and force of expreſſion. Several votes of thanks were paſſed to thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters and public bodies who have eſpouſed the intereſts of reform; and reſolutions entered into to introduce it again into parliament in the courſe of next ſeſſion, and to perſevere

in the buſineſs till the object in view is obtained. — There were added to the convention-committee in Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erſkine; James Dewar of Vogrie, Eſq; James Farquhar, Eſq; merchant, Edinburgh; and the Hon. John Douglas, Advocate.

The clerks of the high court of juſticiary having returned to the ſolicitor of exciſe the 500l. produced by him in evidence on the trial of Mr James Stein diſtiller [p. 153.], and which ſum Mr Bonar did conſider was given with an improper intention, the money was immediately depoſited in the Royal Bank of Scotland, to be applied, under the direction of the Sheriff of Mid-Lothian, as a fund towards the building of a public Bridewell for the county and city of Edinburgh; and in the mean time, till it is neceſſary to take up the 500l. for this purpoſe, the intereſt thereon, at 4 per cent. per annum, is to be paid over annually to the Treaſurer of the Royal Infirmary, for the benefit of that charity.

Greenock, Aug. 21. The take of herrings from the Garvel Petch to Finlayſton Point, and even to Dunbarton Caſtle, is amazing ſince the 15th inſtant. They are ſold from eight pence to one ſhilling per hundred for ſalting, and for the red herring houſe at Gourock; and the dealers in herrings come down here, and ſalt up vaſt quantities, in orange and lemon boxes, which they carry through the country on carts, for ſale.

On Thurſday Aug. 25. the cutting of the Paiſley Canal commenced. One of the magiſtrates, in preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of the Council, began the work, by turning out the firſt ſhovel full of earth. It is intended to be navigable for veſſels of ſeventy tons burden. This navigation will connect with Glaſgow, Greenock, and the Iriſh ports; and, when the Great Canal is brought through to the Clyde, it will open up a communication with the eaſt coaſt, France, Holland, &c. By this neceſſary and laudable undertaking, great advantage will reſult to Paiſley and its populous neighbourhood. — This work, it is believed, will be nearly completed in 1788.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. Lt-Col. Malcolm, Adjutant-General to the Eaſt-India Company's troops on the coaſt of Coromandel, to Miſs Ramſay, niece to Sir Archibald Campbell.

Aug. 8. At Edinburgh, Mr James Davidſon writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Buchanan, daughter of the late Neil Buchanan, Eſq. of Auchitothan.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Joſeph Norris, writer, to Miſs Catharine Campbell, youngeſt daughter of the late Dr Patrick Campbell, phyſician in Wigtoun.

12. At Peirceton, in Ayrſhire, Robert Reid, Eſq; of Adamton, to Miſs J. Campbell, daughter of the late James Campbell, Eſq; of Trees-bank.

16. At London, Robert Trotter of Buſh, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Trotter, only daughter of John Trotter of Norton, Eſq;

18. At Orkney, James Blaw, Eſq; to Miſs Trail, daughter of Patrick Trail, Eſq; of Kirkwall.

18. By ſpecial licence, Lord Compton, ſon of the Earl of Northampton, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of Joſhua Smith of Earl Stoke Park, in the county of Wilts, Eſq;

20. At Dundee, David Lyon, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Read, eldeſt daughter of the late John Read, Eſq; of Cairney.

20. At Hamilton, Mr John Ronald, merchant in Glaſgow, to Mrs Mary Tennant, relict of the late Rev. Mr John Ramſay, miniſter in Hamilton.

26. At Aberdeen, Mr Charles Gordon, Advocate in Aberdeen, to Miſs Mary Harvey, daughter of the late Alexander Harvey, Eſq; of the Iſland of Antigua.

27. At Glaſgow, Mr James Lockhart, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Armſtrong, daughter of the late Mr William Armſtrong of Carn.

Lately, at London, a rich Jew's wedding. It was kept in ſtate for ſeven days; during which time the bride and bridegroom, ſeated under a rich canopy, received the compliments of their friends for each day, all which are to be returned in due form. The room at night was ſplendidly illuminated, and the bride ſparkled in diamonds. The ſtreet was lined with coaches from noon till night.

BIRTHS.

July 31. At Philorth, Lady Saltoun, of a ſon.

31. At Kelſo, the wife of a labouring man, of two boys and a girl. One of the boys was dead born; but the other boy and girl, with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

Lately, in the pariſh of Bothwell, a farmer's wife, of two girls and a boy. One of the girls is ſince dead; but the other two, together with the mother, are in a fair way.

Naples, Aug. 1. Yeſterday evening her Sicilian Majeſty was happily delivered of a Princeſs, who was named Henrica Maria. *Lond. Gaz.*

16. At London, the Viſcounteſs Galway, of a ſon.

17. Mrs

17. Mrs Orrok of Orrok, of a ſon.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Erſkine, wife of John Erſkine, Eſq; Advocate, of a ſon.

22. At Melvill Houſe, Lady Ruthven, of a ſon.

22. At London, Lady Hawke, of a daughter.

23. At Anſtruther, Mrs Cunningham, wife of Capt. Alexander Cunningham of the royal navy, of a daughter.

26 At Charleville, in Champagne, Mrs Charlotte Robertſon, ſpouſe to John Mengies of Culdairs, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

28 Mrs Pringle of Torwoodlie, of a ſon.

30. At her ſeat in Eſſex, the Counteſs of Waldegrave, of a ſon.

30 At London, the Ducheſs of Beaufort, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

March 22. On her paſſage from Bombay, Mrs Beck, daughter of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouſe, Bt.

June 3. At Black river, Jamaica, Capt. John Campbell, maſter of the ſhip Euphrates of Glaſgow.

9. At Alexandria, in Virginia, Mr James Mitchell merchant, late of Glaſgow.

At Tobago, Thomas Orr, Eſq; ſon of the deceaſed William Orr, Eſq; of Barrowfield.

July 9. At Paris, in the 91ſt year of his age, James (Conway) Count Conway, Knight of St Louis, Ancient Colonel in the ſervice of France, chief of the branch of that Iriſh family eſtabliſhed in France.

22 The Rev. Mr Griffith Ferguſſon, miniſter of the goſpel at Dunnichen.

29. At Naiſmith Lodge, in Fife, Mrs Naſmith, wife of Capt. John Lockhart Naſmith of the royal navy.

30. At her houſe in Roſs-ſhire, Mrs Macleod of Geanies.

30. At Cologne, in his 109th year, Jean Putz. He had been three times married, and by his third wife has left a ſon twenty years of age.

31. At London, Mrs Field, a maiden lady, and one of the co-heireſſes of the late Paul Field, Eſq; member for Hertford. By her death, 3000 l. per ann. devolves to Sir James Wright, Bt, of Eſſex, as alſo a very large ſum of money in the funds — This lady's ſiſter died a few months ago, and left a very conſiderable landed property, and 100,000 l. in money.

Lately, in Africa, Thomas Price, Eſq; Governor in Chief, &c. of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

Lately, at Akeld, in Northumberland, Mrs Kerr, aged 111. She retained her mental faculties to the laſt.

Lately, at the Caſtle of Seragoſſa, in Arragon, of which city and province he was governor, Marcus Bagot, Eſq; Lieutenant-General in the armies of his Catholic Majeſty. His Excellency was a native of the county of Kildare, and is ſaid to have been immenſely rich. He was the oldeſt officer in Spain, being 93 years, wanting a few days, at his deceaſe.

In the ſouth of France, the venerable Marquis d'Allanville. He was murdered by a man-ſervant, who had lived with him upwards of twenty ſix years Avarice prompted the wretch to the commiſſion of the horrid deed, and the manner in which he did it is rather extraordinary. It was the cuſtom of this old nobleman to retire to bed every evening at nine o'clock; and on the morning of the day on which the murder was committed, he had ſold an eſtate, and had the purchaſe-money in his bed-chamber. The wretch went to the bed-ſide, and aſked his maſter if he had ſaid his prayers To which he replied, "Yes;" and, with great affection, added, "and I did not forget you, Ferdinand, in my prayers." This had ſuch an effect on the fellow, that he laid aſide his intention, and had recourſe to brandy as a ſtimulus to harden him. On being intoxicated, he again went to the bed-ſide, and, with a razor, cut off the Marquis's head; but ſuch was his agitation when he recovered his ſenſes, that he voluntarily confeſſed the fact, and gave himſelf up to juſtice.

Lately, at Buxton, in Derbyſhire, Richard Baugh, Eſq; Major of the 30th regiment of foot.

On Dorney-common, near Windſor, Mr Archibald Maſon, who, with his wife and 22 children, were ſhown to the late King and Queen Caroline, at Hampton Court, 50 years ago, in 1737.

Aug. 1. At her houſe of Muiravonſide, county of Stirling, Mrs Macdonald of Largie.

1 At Aberdeen, Mrs Allardyce of Dunnottar.

2. At Hatton, John Duff of Hatton, Eſq;

3 The Rev Mr James Chalmers, miniſter of Daviot, in the preſbytery of Garioch, in the 85th year of his age, and 58th of his miniſtry

4. At Stichell Houſe, Miſs Anne Pringle, eldeſt daughter of Sir James Pringle, Bt.

4 At Turnham green, in the 78th year of his age, John Salter, Eſq; a Major General in his Majeſty's forces, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards. He was originally a private in the guards, and was taken from the ranks by the late Duke of Cumberland. His Highneſs cauſed him to be made a ſerjeant,—and ſoon after was ſo pleaſed with his voice and manner of giving the word of command, that he gave him a commiſſion in the ſame regiment. This promotion gave great offence to the other officers, who refuſed Mr Salter their countenance. Thus circumſtanced, he waited upon the Royal Duke, and ſtated the aukwardneſs of his ſituation. "Well, well, ſaid the Duke, meet

meet me to-morrow on the parade."—The Duke came down earlier than uſual, and going up to the colour-ſtand,—his Highneſs ſaluted Lord Ligonier, and the officers of the regiment, who were all in converſation together:—but directing his eye round, as if by accident,—he noticed poor Salter alone, "What, ſaid his Highneſs, has that officer done that he is drummed out of your councils?"—and going up to him, took him by the arm, and walked up and down the parade with him in the preſence of the different battalions and their officers;—Lord Ligonier, accoſting at this time the Duke, entreated his Highneſs's company to dinner.—With all my heart, ſaid the Duke,—and remember Salter comes with me.—His Lordſhip bowing, ſaid "I hope ſo.'—After this *ordeal*, Salter was well received by all his brethren of the blade; and by his merit, raiſed himſelf to the rank he held at his death.

7. At London, William Ruſſell, Eſq; late ſecretary to the Turky Company.

7. At Richmond, county of York, in his chair, in the 83d year of his age, the Reverend and very learned Francis Blackburne, M. A. rector of that pariſh, archdeacon of Cleveland, and prebendary of Bilton, in the cathedral church of York; eminently diſtinguiſhed as a controverſial writer in the preſent century by a variety of publications. His "Confeſſional" brought the attention of Europe and America to the great queſtion of the right of Proteſtant churches to require ſubſcription to ſyſtematical confeſſions of faith and doctrine. His other various publications have been directed to the inveſtigation of truth, and the advancement of the rights of Chriſtians and Proteſtants. His works are numerous, and have been greatly eſteemed; and, ſo long as the human mind is capable of inveſtigation, and undebaſed, it will find improvement and pleaſure in peruſing the very able vindications of its rights by the pen of this great man.—He was ſon of Francis Blackburne of St Nicholas, near Richmond, and alderman of Richmond. He was admitted of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1726, M. A. 1733, and married the widow of Joſhua Elſworth, Eſq; of Richmond, by whom he had iſſue three ſons and three daughters.

8. At Buckden, in Huntingdonſhire, in the 75th year of his age, John Fuſton Maſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the marines, and one of the oldeſt officers of the corps. He was a captain with Sir Peter Warren at the taking of Louiſbourg the firſt time. He commanded the troops at the taking of Senegal, and was afterwards governor thereof; and was with Lord Blakeney at the ſiege of Mahon, &c.

10. At Ednam-houſe, Kelſo, Mrs Dickſon, relict of James Dickſon of Ednam, Eſq;

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Williamſon, ſpouſe of Mr Thomas Alvas writer.

11. At Perth, the Hon. Mrs Charlotte Nairne, daughter of William Lord Nairne, and relict of John Robertſon of Lude, Eſq;

11. At Caſtle Fraſer, Charles Fraſer, Eſq; of Inveralochie.

12. At Makerſton, Lady Hay Macdougall, widow of the late Sir George Hay Macdougall of Makerſton, Bt.

13. At Cullort, in Lochaber, Mrs Cameron of Cullort, younger.

13. At Paris, Antoine-Rene de Voyer de Paulmy d'Argenſon, Marquis of Paulmy, miniſter of ſtate, commander of the King's orders, grand croſs of the royal and military order of St Louis, commander and knight of the royal, military, and hoſpitable orders of Mount Carmel and of St Lazarus of Jeruſalem, honorary bailiff of the order of Malta, lieutenant-general of the province of Alſace, ſword bailiff of the artillery of France, powders and ſaltpetres of all the kingdom, governor of the arſenal of Paris, one of the forty of the French academy, and honorary of that of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

14. At the Hague, in his 72d year, Iſaac de Pinto, Eſq; juſtly eſteemed for his literary abilities. With his demiſe ceaſes a penſion of 500l. per ann. which he richly merited and enjoyed from the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company ever ſince the year 1767.

14. At Falkirk, James Hamilton, Eſq; ſon of the late William Hamilton of Wiſhaw, Eſq;

14. At his ſeat at Roſcaſtle, in Cumberland, in his 95th year, the Rt Rev. Edmund Law, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, to which ſee he was promoted, in Feb 1769, by the unſolicited recommendation of the Duke of Grafton. He was firſt known to the public by a tranſlation of Archbp King's, "Eſſay upon the Origin of Evil, with Notes," into which were introduced moſt of the important topics of natural religion. This work appeared in 1729. In 1734 he publiſhed, "An Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immenſity, and Eternity;" and in 1745, "Conſiderations on the Theory of Religion;" to which were ſubjoined, "Reflections on the Life and Character of Chriſt; a Diſcourſe on the Nature and End of Death under the Chriſtian Covenant; and an Appendix concerning the Uſe of the Word *Soul* or *Spirit* in Holy Scripture, and the State of the *Dead* there deſcribed." Beſide theſe his larger works, he publiſhed a tract upon the nature and end of catechiſing, ſeveral pieces in the controverſy concerning an intermediate ſtate, and in 1774 a pamphlet intitled, "Conſiderations on the Propriety of requiring a Subſcription to Articles of Faith."—[This dioceſe contains the greateſt part of the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, in which are

are only 93 parishes; but these, as all the Northern ones, are exceedingly large; and out of them 18 are impropriations. There is one Archdeacon. It is valued, in the King's Books, at 530l. 4s. 11½d. but the annual computation is from 2800l. to 3000l. Usher, primate of Ireland, once held this see; and it has given to England a Lord Chancellor, two Lord Treasurers, and three Chancellors to the University of Cambridge.

15. At London, in the 65th year of his age, Mr Joseph Reed of Sun-tavern-fields, ropemaker, author of the Register-office, and other dramatic pieces.

15. At Sutton-hall, near Macclesfield, Miss Roe, daughter of the late Charles Roe, Esq;—After having bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to her relations, she left the interest of 600l. for ever, for the education of poor children; the interest of 100l. for ever, for purchasing Bibles and Common Prayer Books for the use of the poor; and 100l. to the Society for the propagation of Christian Knowledge.

Lately, at his house in Broad-street, Ratcliff-Highway, Lieut. Joseph Lash of the royal navy, an old and experienced officer. On April 10. 1746, he, with 50 men, boarded and took the Old Solebay man of war in St Martin's Roads, with 120 men on board, and carried her safe into Bristol.

Lately, at Hammersmith, —— Smith, Esq; He had lived many years there so privately, that he was known to very few people; but just before his death, happening to fall into company with a man who said his name was Smith, the deceased told him, he had no relations that he knew of, and therefore should consider him as one, and accordingly has left him the bulk of his fortune, which was 80,000l.

Lately, at Corke, in Ireland, in the 84th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Berkley, D. D. Vicar general of Cloyne.

17. At Glasgow, Mr John Gibson merchant, author of the History of Glasgow.

17. Suddenly, at Bolton, Lancashire, the Rev. Richard Godwin, dissenting minister at Gateacre, near Liverpool. His death was supposed to have been occasioned by eating too large a quantity of plumbs the preceding day after dinner.

17. At Hemsley, Daniel Snowdon of Harom, many years a very eminent Quaker speaker. Although he was in his 94th year, he lately walked twenty miles a-day, and perfectly retained his faculties to the last.

19. At Cumlton, near Linlithgow, Mr William Dick, merchant in Glasgow.

20. At Springfield, near Kirkintilloch, Mr James Oswald, writer.

20. At Carlsburn, in her 79th year, Mrs Margaret Cunninghame, relict of the late Archibald Crawfurd, Esq; of Carlsburn.

21. At Rotherhithe, aged 94, Capt Couzins, upward of 50 years commander of a ship in the Leghorn trade.

22. At Harpesfield, William Gordon, Esq; of Harpesfield.

22. At Straloch, John Ramsay, Esq; of Barra.

22. At Maestricht, his Excellency Sir Thomas Wroughton, K. B. Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Sweden.

23. At East Bourne, in Sussex, Col. Henry Gordon of the royal engineers, and commander in chief of engineers in the Leeward islands.

24. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Ainslie, sister of Lord Gray, and wife of Sir Philip Ainslie.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Aug. 2. to appoint George Hardinge, Esq; to be Justice of the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor, within the principality of Wales.

4. to appoint Lord Hervey to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of Tuscany.

11. by letters patent under the Great seal of Great Britain, to erect the province of Nova Scotia into a bishop's see, and to name and appoint the Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D. to be Bishop of the said see.

18. to appoint the Rt Hon. William Eden to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.

28. to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom to the following gentlemen, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies, viz.

William Richardson of Augher, in the county of Tyrone, Esq;

John Craven Carden of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, Esq;

Charles Defvoeux of India Ville, in the Queen's county, Esq;

Edward Leslie of Tarbert, in the county of Kerry, Esq;

Henry Mannix of Richmond, in the county of Cork, Esq; and

Richard Gorges Meredyth of Catherine's Grove, in the county of Dublin, Esq;

St James's, Aug. 8. This day his Royal Highness the Duke of York was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the privy council by Earl Camden, Lord President, where his Royal Highness took his place at the upper end of the board, on his Majesty's left-hand.

10. The Duke of York has been pleased to make the following appointments in his household, viz. Maj.-Gen. Grenville, Comptroller; Col. George Hotham, Treasurer; Col. Robert Abercromby, Lt-Col. William Morshead,

Morſhead, Capt. Charles Craufurd, and Henry Bunbury, Eſq; Grooms of the bed-chamber.

Hamburgh, Aug. 10. Herman Heyman, Eſq; is appointed Britiſh Vice-Conſul at Bremen, to aſſiſt and act under the direction of William Hanbury, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Agent and Conſul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.

Whitehall, Aug. 21. In purſuance of a warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury, John Froſt, Eſq; is appointed, by the Commiſſioners for managing his Majeſty's ſtamp duties, to be Deputy ſolicitor for that particular branch that relates to the lotteries only.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland; dated July 13. 1787.

8th (or the King's royal Irith) dragoons: Lt-Gen. Sir Charles Gray, K. B. from the 28th foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Severne, deceaſed.

28th foot: Maj-Gen. James Paterſon, from the 63d foot, to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Sir Charles Gray.

From other papers.

Aug. 7. The Univerſity and King's College of Aberdeen conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr John Andree, ſurgeon to the Lock hoſpital, and late teacher of Anatomy in London, and on Mr Alexander Abercrombie Peters, ſurgeon in the city of Weſtminſter.

The Rt Hon. Lady Clementina Fleming has preſented Mr William Watſon, preacher of the goſpel, late aſſiſtant at Cottington, to the vacant church of Biggar, in the preſbytery of Biggar.

The Earl of Hyndford has preſented Mr David Anderſon, preacher, to the pariſh of Kirkurd, in the preſbytery of Peebles, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Thomas Gibſon.

The Relief congregation at Hamilton have made choice of the Rev. Dr Alexander Simpſon to be their miniſter, in room of the late Mr John Ramſay.

India Preferments.

Calcutta, Feb. 12. 1787. Lt-Col. Harper, to be Colonel, vice Col. Ahmuty, reſigned; and Maj. F. Robertſon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lt-Col. Blane, reſigned. Both to rank in the army and in the infantry from Dec. 1. 1786.

Maj. J. Maddox, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lt-Col. Harper, promoted. To rank in the army and infantry from Dec. 2. 1786.

The following Officers are brought on full pay.

Maj. Duncan, vice Maj. Landeg, retired on half-pay; Maj Clode, vice Maj. Robertſon, promoted; Maj. Henderſon, vice Maj. Maddox, promoted.

Maj. J. Cockerell to be Quartermaſter-General, vice Lt-Col. Macpherſon, reſigned.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Auguſt 31.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	24s. 0d.	23s. 6d.	23s. 0d.
Bear,	19s. 6d.	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Oats,	16s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	15s. 0d.
Peaſe,	19s. 6d.		

New Oats 14s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4. 1787. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for Auguſt.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	21	24	45
Weſt-kirk, -	14	19	33
Canongate, -	13	10	23
Calton, - -	11	11	22
Total,	59	64	123

Ages.	N°
Under 2	41
Between 2 & 5	9
5 & 10	5
10 & 20	7
20 & 30	6
30 & 40	13
40 & 50	14
50 & 60	11
60 & 70	7
70 & 80	7
80 & 90	2
90 & 100	1
	123
Decreaſed	15

Diseases, &c.	N°
Aged — —	14
Bowelhive — —	9
Burnt — —	1
Childbed — —	2
Chincough — —	11
Cold — —	1
Conſumption —	32
Convulſions —	1
Fever — —	14
Hyſterics — —	2
Iliac paſſion —	1
Inflammation in head	1
Inward trouble	1
Jaundice — —	2
Killed by a fall	1
Nerves — —	1
Overturned in a chaiſe	1
Palſy — —	1
Rupture — —	1
Sore throat —	1
Smallpox — —	2
Stillborn — —	7
Suddenly —	1
Swelling —	1
Teething —	13
Water in head —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, Auguſt 17.

Bank Stock, 149¼
New 4 per cent. 1777, 92⅞ a 93¼ a 93.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 109¼ a ⅜
3 per cent. red. 72⅝ a ⅞
3 per cent. conſ. 71⅝ a ½ a 72 a 71½.
Long Ann. 21 13-16ths a ⅞
Ann. 1778, 13 11-16ths a ⅝
India Bonds, 77s.

Aug. 31.

Bank Stock, 149¼
New 4 per cent. 1777, 93⅝ a ¾ a ½
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 109⅝ a ⅞
3 per cent. red. 72⅞ a 73 a 72⅝
3 per cent. conſ. 71¼ a 72 a 71⅝
Ann. 1778, 13⅞ a 15-16ths
India Bonds, 76s. prém.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 15s. 6d.